The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 229. TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

BANKS CRY FOR TAX RELIEF.

Petition Will Reach the County Commissioners Today Appealing for Equalized Assessments of 10 Per Cent in the South Town.

SOME CONCERNS MAY BE ASKED TO PAY MORE.

Z. S. Holbrook, Representing the First, Fort Dearborn, Northwestern, and National Bank of America, Takes First Action.

TABLE SHOWS STARTLING VARIATIONS IN THE VALUES.

Assessor Gunning's Work Will Not Be Taken as Final by These Institutions, Which Make the Claim That They Have Received Unfair Treatment.

TWO WELL KNOWN MONEYED COMPANIES NOT FOUND IN THE LEVY.

NAME.	Capital.	Surplus & Profits.	Taxed.	Per Ct.
First	$3,000,000	$2,152,274	$770,400	14.9
Fort Dearborn	500,000	106,528	87,900	14.5
America	1,000,000	231,359	175,000	14.2
Northwestern	1,000,000	518,073	215,000	14.1
Republic	1,000,000	128,254	160,000	14.1
Commercial	1,000,000	1,155,957	300,000	13.9
Hide and Leather	300,000	74,701	50,000	13.3
Union	2,000,000	235,204	270,000	12.0
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	1,144,095	145,000	12.7
Continental	2,000,000	485,047	300,000	12.0
Globe	1,000,000	78,528	130,000	12.0
Chicago	500,000	600,688	130,000	11.8
Merchants'	1,000,000	1,604,882	300,000	11.5
Bankers'	1,000,000	124,407	120,000	10.6
Home	250,000	185,273	40,500	10.7
Metropolitan	2,000,000	1,106,450	325,000	10.4
Royal	500,000	176,870	67,700	10.0
Illinois Trust & Savings	2,000,000	2,581,353	458,000	10.0
State Bank of Chicago	500,000	246,495	60,000	9.5
American Exchange	1,000,000	236,760	115,000	9.3
Drovers'	250,000	137,661	31,248	8.3
Western State Bank	300,000	5,037	10,000	8.3
Chicago City	200,000	43,341	6,000	8.1
Live Stock	750,000	1,083,602	150,000	8.0
Bank of Commerce	500,000	38,828	40,000	7.4
Northern Trust Co	1,000,000	682,237	120,000	7.1
American Trust	1,000,000	102,660	75,000	6.8
Garden City	500,000	94,957	40,000	6.7
Commercial Loan & Trust	500,000	101,314	40,000	6.6
Merchants Loan & Trust	2,000,000	1,439,667	200,000	5.8
Hibernian	222,000	346,944	30,000	5.3
First (Englewood)	100,000	14,630	5,000	4.3
International	500,000	254,928	30,000	4.0
Lincoln	200,000	13,825	8,000	3.7
Foreman Bros.' Banking Co.	500,000	522,012	35,000	3.4
Union Trust Co	500,000	982,431	50,000	3.4
Milwaukee Avenue State	250,000	103,781	10,000	2.8
Homestead Loan & Trust	447,000	48,647	Not assessed	.....
Prairie State Bank	200,000	63,771	25,000	9.5
Bank of Nova Scotia	.....	.....	40,000	.....
West Side Bank	50,000	2,763	Not assessed	.....
Bank of Montreal	.....	.....	200,000	.....

The foregoing table, showing varying rates of the assessment of Chicago banks, is basis for a petition which has been drawn up in behalf of the stockholders of sixteen of the chief banking institutions of the city. The petition will be filed today with the County board by Z. S. Holbrook, President of the Taxpayers' Defense league, and will pray for a correction of the alleged gross inequalities in the assessments made by Assessor Gunning.

The petition cites the methods of the Assessor in levying assessments on unreasonable estimates of the value of the shares of stock, and presents, as in the above tabulated form, some startling figures showing the widely varying percentages—14.9 down to 2.8 and even to nothing—upon which the banks of Chicago have been assessed. Two of the banks have been assessed at 10 per cent, which is said to be an equitable rate, while sixteen have been assessed at higher percentages, all the way up to 14.9 per cent, and a larger number have fared more easily all the way down to "nothing per cent."

Law as to Assessments.

The assessments on banks are by law made on the surplus and profits added to the capital, and these data are by precedent furnished by the sworn bank statements nearest May 1. The values at which Mr. Gunning has assessed the combined capital, surplus, and profits of the different banks, as shown in the table presented herewith, have been computed according to what Mr. Holbrook considers strange rules of arithmetic, if the quotients obtained by dividing the assessment valuations by the sum of the capital, surplus, and profits—giving percentages—were intended to be equal, as just taxation would require.

Some Cases Cited.

The First National Bank, for instance, the petition argues, is assessed at $770,400, and would have to pay in taxes for 1897 the enormous sum of $77,000 for the privilege of existing in a free country. Some of its contemporaries, however, would be taxed only one-seventh as much of a proportionate share on their resources. The Bank of Montreal, the petition declares, which is a branch bank and can therefore give no sworn statements of its resources, is arbitrarily assessed at $200,000 on the value of the business which it is supposed to do. Government bonds are exempted by law from taxation, and many of the banks have also a large proportion of their capital invested in them, but the petition points out that no deductions have been made by the Assessor.

It appears in the table that two institutions, according to the records, are not assessed at all, the Assessor returning the papers with the indorsement "not found." These two are the West Side Bank, 502 West Madison street, and the Homestead Loan and Trust company, Dearborn and Washington streets.

Text of the Petition.

The following is the wording of the petition:

"To the Honorable the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County: Now comes your petitioner, Z. S. Holbrook, and respectfully represents that he is the duly authorized agent in this behalf of the First National Bank of Chicago, the Fort Dearborn National Bank, the National Bank of America, and the Northwestern National Bank, which as such agent he complains that the shares of stock of the stockholders of the above-named banks have been assessed more in proportion than the shares of stock of the stockholders of other banks and more than other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens in the towns where said banks are located, and more than other personal property of the same kind in said towns where said banks are situated, and that the said stockholders are thereby aggrieved and will thereby be compelled to pay more than their relative shares of the burdens of taxation.

"That the assessment on said shares of stock of the said banks first above named is not fixed ratably and proportionately upon the value of the said shares of stock, but is fixed upon the basis of an arbitrarily and unreasonably selected percentage of the nominal or face value of said shares of stock.

"That the said assessments in the South Town of Chicago were made by Richard C. Gunning, Assessor after the fourth Monday of June, 1897, and have not been reviewed by the Town Board of Review, and that the value of the shares of stock of the said banks depends upon and is fixed upon the capital stock of said banks plus their surplus and profits; that the percentage of the total assessments to the total value of the shares of stock of all of said banks is 10 per cent.

Comes to His Point.

"Your petitioner therefore asks that the assessments upon the shares of stock of the stockholders of the said First National Bank, Fort Dearborn National Bank, National Bank of America, and the Northwestern National Bank be reduced as follows—to wit:

First National Bank from $770,400 to $515,227.
Fort Dearborn National Bank, from $87,900 to $60,602.
National Bank of America, from $174,000 to $123,136.
Northwestern National Bank, from $215,000 to $151,807.

"This petitioner has filed not only on behalf of the stockholders of the said banks, but also on behalf of the stockholders of any other bank in the above list, whose stockholders are assessed more than 10 per cent of the value of their stock, who may elect to join in this petition, and adopt the allegations thereof and offer proof thereunder.

Wants These Lifted.

"And this petitioner further complains that the assessments on the shares of capital stock of the stockholders of the Union Trust company, the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, Foreman Bros.' Banking company, Lincoln National Bank, the International Bank, the First National Bank of Englewood, the Hibernian Bank, the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, the Commercial Loan and Trust company, the Garden Banking and Trust company, the American Trust and Savings Bank, the Northern Trust company, the Bank of Commerce, the National Live Stock Bank, Chicago City Bank, the Western State Bank, the Drovers' National Bank, the Prairie State Bank, the American Exchange National Bank, and the State Bank of Chicago are assessed too low, being each of them assessed less than 10 per cent of the value of such capital stock, and asks that the said assessments be increased to 10 per cent of the value of the shares of the stock in said banks, and that all of the assessments upon the stockholders of all the said banks in said list be revised and corrected as shall appear to your honorable body to be just."

Other banks will be represented before the board by their regular attorneys.

CAUGHT IN ST. PAUL.

Richard Colekin Jr. Is Arrested for Embezzlement.

SAYS HE TOOK THE MONEY

Was Cashier for Firm of Phelps, Dodge & Palmer.

IN THEIR EMPLOY LONG TIME

Richard Colekin Jr., cashier and confidential employé for twenty-five years at Phelps, Dodge & Palmer's wholesale shoe house, disappeared last Wednesday from the city, but was found by detectives yesterday afternoon in St. Paul. He was arrested on the charge of having embezzled between $1,500 and $2,000 from his firm.

Colekin told his captors it was true that he had taken his employers' money, but that the amount was not over $1,000, which he had taken in small sums, to which he considered himself entitled because of a reduction in his salary. He says he will return to Chicago without a requisition.

The cashier was for a long time head bookkeeper, and afterwards casnier, for Phelps, Dodge & Palmer. He lived with his wife and three children at 330 Pease place, Oak Park, where he is widely known and popular. He is a member of the Baptist church in Oak Park, and never before was accused of any kind of wrongdoing. He is 40 years old, and has been with Phelps, Dodge & Palmer since he was 15.

Says He Took the Money.

In speaking of his defalcation, Colekin said last night in St. Paul:

"Yes, I took the money. I took it a little at a time until the amount grew so large I could not repay it. Then they began an investigation, and I thought the best thing I could do would be to go away and see if I could not do better.

"I have been with that company twenty-five years. I was paid only $1,200 a year for doing the work. My predecessor got $3,500 a year, and when they made me cashier they kept me on my old salary as bookkeeper. They used to give me $1,400, but two years ago cut me to $1,200.

"I had a home built, which cost me $6,000, but I was unable to meet the payments on it, and lost my home."

Mrs. Colekin Talks.

Mrs. Colekin said last night that she thought her husband's troubles, coupled with overwork, had deranged his mind and been the cause of his peculations.

"Mr. Phelps assured me my husband had taken only about $1,000," said Mrs. Colekin. "My husband's father and I figured it up, and found that $1,000 was just the amount Mr. Colekin had lost since the firm reduced his salary several years ago from $1,400 to $1,200 a year. Mr. Colekin's predecessor received, I think, $3,300 a year, and when he was promoted from head bookkeeper to cashier, he expected to receive the same salary. Instead of that, he received only $1,400, the amount he had received as bookkeeper. Mr. Colekin felt deeply hurt at what he considered a deep injustice, and when the firm went farther and cut the $1,400 to $1,200 he worried and brooded over the matter until I am certain it affected his mind.

They Lose Their Home.

"Relying on the $1,400 he was at that time receiving, and continually expecting an increase in salary, he began building a house and incurring other debts which he could easily have met had his salary not been reduced. We lost the home we had hoped to have and the other debts pressed cruelly on my husband. He had worked so long and faithfully for the firm that he could not get over what he considered their ingratitude. Besides this, he had for months worked until late into the night over his books, and his health had become very poor. He had few vacations and hardly an hour away from his work, and lately the strain has told terribly on him."

Mrs. Colekin said her husband made no secret of his whereabouts during his absence. He mailed letters from St. Paul and other cities near there without any attempt to conceal himself. He sent his wife $290 a few days ago, which she immediately carried to Mr. Phelps.

BERRY WALL IS A WINNER.

Former "King of the Dudes" Is Successful in Wall Street and Acquires a Fortune.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Good times have come again to Evander Berry Wall. The erstwhile "King of the Dudes" is once more on the high road to prosperity.

It was not so many years ago that his was a name to conjure with. Wherever society was, there was Berry Wall. Or, to speak more correctly, wherever Berry Wall was there was society.

At the Stock Exchange, on the turf, at the swellest of the swell receptions, at the theaters on "first nights," in a box at the opera—everyhere was Berry Wall—the cynosure of all eyes.

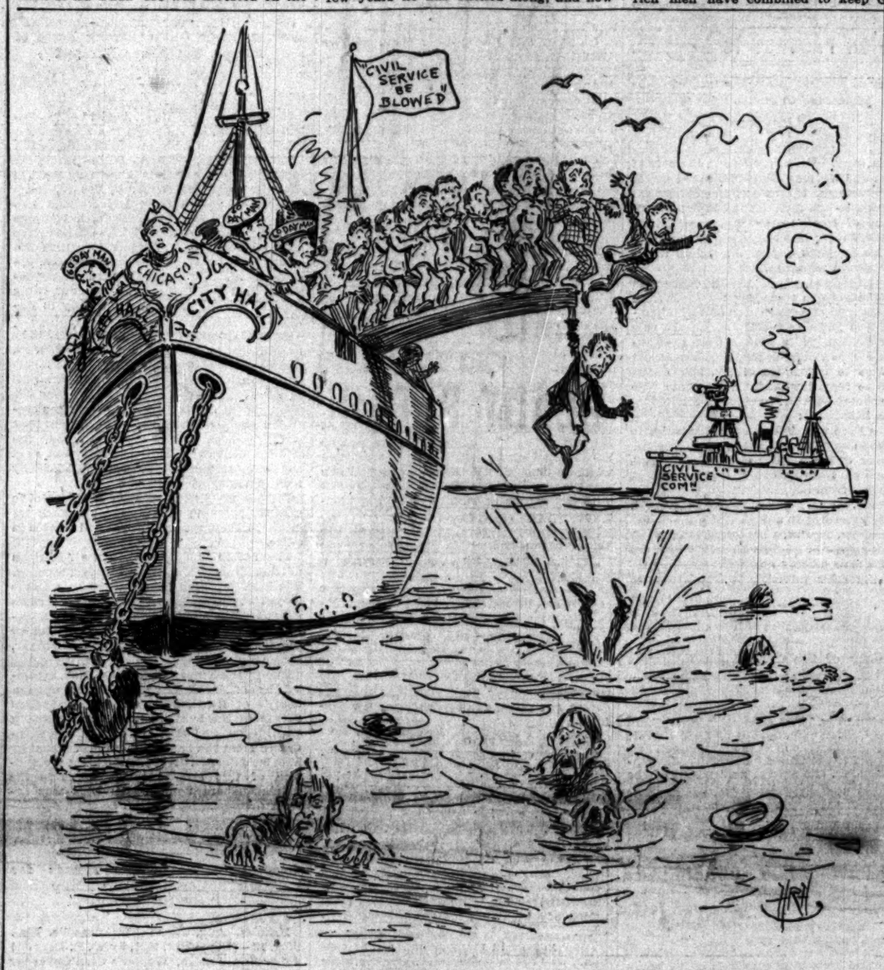
The papers printed stories of what he wore, of how many pairs of trousers he had, of what he thought of neckwear, of his style in shoes, and what not.

Then there came a change. Evander Berry Wall, in the parlance, went broke. He sold his horses, he parted with many of his diamonds, and—then he went to work.

After all, Berry Wall was not afraid to face the world on his own account. For a few years he has battled along, and now comes the news that he is a winner once more. Quietly he has been playing the stock market, and fortune has not only smiled, but has beamed on him.

A few hundreds have been run up into thousands, and now it is said he possesses a goodly-sized fortune.

But there is none of the old display. Berry Wall is no longer "King of the Dudes." He no longer leads the german, sets Newport agog by the gorgeousness of his apparel, or strikes terror to the plungers of the turf. Instead, he has settled down into a staid business-man, and once more, in the vernacular, is "out for the stuff."



MAYOR HARRISON DROPS THE LAST OF THE SWIFT "HOLD-OVERS."

ESCAPES, BUT GIVES HIMSELF UP

Frank Russ Jumps from a Detention Hospital Window and Goes Home, but Later Returns.

By tearing away a woven wire grating from a rear balcony and leaping to the basement below Frank Russ, an inmate of the Detention Hospital, yesterday afternoon made his escape from that institution and returned to his home at 2970 Bonaparte street. Early last evening, at his father's request, the boy returned to the hospital, where he greeted his former guards with a smile and was again placed in confinement.

The unfortunate boy, who is 18 years of age, suffered from a sunstroke three years ago, and since then upon the recurrence of warm weather he has shown signs of dementia. Two weeks ago, at the instigation of mischievous companions, who made sport of his misfortune, he drove off with a horse and buggy not his own, and was locked up later on a charge of larceny, of which he was convicted. His father, John Russ, succeeded in having him taken from the jail to the Detention Hospital on the statement of Dr. McNamara that the boy was not mentally responsible.

After the day clerk left the hospital it was impossible to gain any information there as to who had escaped, no record having been made of Russ' absence without leave. The police, however, had been notified, and were searching for the boy when his father brought him back.

LEAVES CHECK ON THE COUNTER

Excited Man Who Wants to Go to the Klondike Acts Queerly.

Anton Boenert, steamship ticket agent at 90 La Salle street, has in his possession a check for $1,650 which was left on his counter yesterday by an excited individual who was preparing for a journey to the Klondike. The check was drawn on the First National Bank and was signed by G. J. Glover.

The man, who was tall and middle-aged, went into the ticket office in the afternoon, and demanded a ticket straight through to Dawson City. He seemed to be greatly excited, and said that he was ready to invest his life's savings for the purpose of going to Alaska, where he knew of an immense claim that would make him a millionaire by next fall if he could get there at once.

Boenert tried to quiet the man, but was unable to, and left him alone while he went to police headquarters for an officer. When he returned with Detectives De Roche and Farley the man was gone, but had left the check on the counter.

VERSES ON THE WALL

Rich Men of Rye Annoyed by Words of Warning.

WORK OF SALVATIONIST.

Whitelaw Reid Faced by Query: "Is Your Soul Saved?"

NEW LANDSCAPE FEATURES.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The millionaires of Rye on the Sound are determined to find "no tongues in trees, books in the running brooks," and, most particularly, "no sermons in stones." These very rich men have combined to keep George Myers, the religious sign painter, out of their "life, exempt from public haunt," out of Rye. No more shall Myers, slinging green paint in fine religious frenzy, adorn the polished stone walls of the aristocratic fields of Rye with such impertinent and unimportant queries as "Where will ye spend eternity?" and "What shall ye do to be saved?" The millionaires are spending the summer at their fine country place on Long Island Sound and thereabouts. They do not wish to have the question of eternity thrust upon them. Besides, green paint or red paint spattered over the rocks and walls ruins the beauty of the landscape.

Points Warning to Evil-Doers.

This George Myers travels around the country on an antiquated bicycle, to which are slung pots of paint. The truly religious Mr. Myers wears a Salvation Army uniform. Whenever he arrives in a neighborhood he thinks peculiarly wicked he dismounts, chooses a rock, or a stone wall, or, in a pinch, even a board fence, and on this, with lightning-like rapidity, he paints, in large letters, a text or a warning to evildoers. Mr. Myers wheeled into Rye the other day. No one can say whether he went there because Rye is full of millionaires or because the fine, smooth stone walls tempted him to display his peculiar art. But to Rye he went. At Harrison and Rye he has decorated 100-yard walls with dozens of startling inscriptions.

John E. Parsons, the celebrated lawyer, has a fine country place at Rye. Mr. Parsons is one of the lawyers of the sugar trust Mr. Parsons conclusively proved that Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles were not in contempt of the United States Senate.

Mr. Parsons is a good church man and it really grieved him to look out of his window one fine morning lately and see on his stone fence, in letters two feet tall: "Repent or go to ——"

Having painted the "to," it was plain that the enthusiastic Mr. Myers had arrived at the end of the fence; had no more canvas, so to speak.

He painted "Seek heaven and be saved" on the fence of Charles A. Gould, the iron manufacturer.

Wants Reid to Repent.

On the wall of Ophir farm, where Whitelaw Reid lives, he inscribed "Is your soul saved?"

Senator J. Murray Mitchell has a country seat, "Grand View," and Mr. Mitchell's grand view is ruined by a warning Myers left staring him in the face: "Repent ye. Why will ye be lost?"

On a rock in Hilltop, Trenor Luther Park's place, Myers daubed: "Why doubt ye? Make haste before ye be destroyed."

He frescoed the fences of William H. Catlin, President of the John Anderson Tobacco company; of the estate of Joseph Park the big grocer; the country houses of Mrs. Sarah Griffen, J. C. Burling, Reginald P. Sherman, and others.

There exists at Rye a protection association. John E. Parsons is President of the association. This association moved against Myers. Reginald P. Sherman met him on the highway. Myers had already painted "Seek sal——" on a rich man's fence when Mr. Sherman tapped him on the shoulder.

"Get out of here just as fast as that wheel will carry you or to jail you go for trespass."

Myers jumped on his bike and disappeared. The texts will be promptly erased and the scenery around Rye will resume its wonted aspect.

TERRIFIC STORM IN THE EAST.

Considerable Damage In and Around Newport and Through New York State.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Newport has for twenty-four hours been at the mercy of the elements. So has Narragansett Pier. Three thunder showers, the most violent within memory, made this section of Narragansett Bay their objective point, and the damage can be counted by tens of thousands of dollars.

Jamestown, the resort a mile across Newport harbor, caught it this morning when the Hotel Thorndyke, one of the town's three biggest hostelries, had the south and west sides of its tower ripped off. At the same time Thorndyke Cottage No. 3 was struck, causing shingles and plastering to fly in all directions. The inmates were stunned, one of the women having her spectacles knocked off. A horse in front of the hotel was stripped of his harness. All the telephone wires were burned out.

At Narragansett Pier the big barn belonging to John Perry, restaurantkeeper, was burned to the ground, with forty tons of hay. The loss is $7,000; partly insured. Chanler's Hotel, just behind the fine villa of Francis Kinney, cigaret manufacturer, was struck, but no damage was done, beyond tearing out the wires on which the current entered. Newport did not suffer so severely today as on Sunday afternoon, although most of the cellars in the business section had water two feet deep. It was a tropical downpour that the sewers could not hold, most of the highways being full of holes.

W. H. Morrison's unoccupied house at Aquidneck was burned to the ground, mud stopping the valves of the steamer assigned there. The loss is $18,000; fully insured.

F. A. Smith's barn, near by, was also burned.

The steeple of Belmont Memorial Church, Island Cemetery, erected by Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, was knocked off, and the musicians' quarters at Fort Adams were struck. Workmen at the Polo Field of the Newport Country club were about to take shelter under a tent when the wind took it up and dropped it several rods away. At Coddington Point a bolt struck the water. Lightning danced about on the wires, and many sparrows and pigeons were killed by flying against them. The running of the street cars was suspended for three hours. The golf grounds are now in the condition of swamp. So great a crowd sought shelter at Easton's Beach pathing pavilion that the floor of a piazza fell in, but no one was injured. Two yachts broke from their moorings, and Captain Allen, lightkeeper at Whale Rock, would have been drowned had he not jumped from his boat to a life raft. Signs and blinds were torn off by the dozen. It is little short of miraculous that no persons were hurt. It now looks as if the storm might delay the opening of the annual tourney of the National Lawn Tennis association Wednesday. It has quite upset outing trips for a day or two.

Amsterdam, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Today a cyclone passed from the west to the east about a mile from the village of Hagaman, a suburb of this city, wrecking several buildings. At Copenhagen, Lewis County, Plank & Nellis' sawmill, valued at $20,000, was destroyed. A cyclone passed over the eastern end of Fulton County, three farm houses and many barns and outbuildings being completely demolished. Many people sought refuge in their cellars. Mrs. Robison and son were seriously injured.

GROWS DIZZY ON PIKE'S PEAK.

Captain L. L. Troy Ascends the Summit and Becomes Unconscious.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—L. L. Troy, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, with headquarters at Chicago, arrived here this afternoon. The Captain, with his family, has been spending a few days at Manitou. Yesterday a trip to the summit of Pike's Peak was taken. At the summit he felt the effects of the altitude and his family was fearful he would not recover, but when a lower altitude was reached again he quickly recovered. In an interview today he says of his experience:

"I did not have any difficulty from the rarefied atmosphere which we encountered on the way up, but when I alighted from the car I became dizzy and imagined that I was Felts, the mysterious aeroplane jumper, and that I was sailing through space towards Colorado Springs, far below. Suddenly I brought up with a start to find myself lying flat upon the rocks with my family bending over me. It seems that I had circled about the peak in a dizzy sort of a way for a time and had fallen heavily to the ground."

Captain Troy was not injured by his fall, and after a day of rest at Manitou he was himself again.

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair, warmer, northeasterly winds, becoming variable.
Sun rises 5:10; sets 6:57.
Moon rises at 8:58 p. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
NEW YORK	Mohawk	.....
NEW YORK	Bovic	.....

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HOST IS HERE.

Merchants from Two Dozen States Visit Chicago to Purchase Goods.

HOTELS FEEL THE CRUSH.

Hundreds More on Their Way, All Well Supplied with Money for Trade.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

With Bountiful Crops and Generous Prices the People Have Ample Means to Buy.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE VISITORS

More than 1,000 men swarmed into Chicago yesterday from two dozen different States, all with the one object in view. That object was to take possession of the great wholesale district of the city. They did so. These men were all armed with heavy rolls of money and responsible bank accounts. They formed the first detachment of the inrush of country buyers who will drop a large chunk of prosperity among Chicago's business interests. They were members of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers.

The visitors did not come to talk—unless it was with money. They had quantities of that, and said there was more coming. They gave reasons why good times were bound to prevail. These reasons were based on the soundest sense—good crops, good prices, and confidence that the country was on the up grade. It was the same talk from every section of the West tributary to Chicago. Some portions had felt a marvelous gain in business conditions, and in others brighter days have just begun to make themselves manifest. Yet there is a gain and a decidedly healthy gain in every part of the West.

Hotels Feel the Pressure.

The hotels began to feel the pressure Sunday. Yesterday they appreciated what was meant by a successful meeting of the Merchants' and Travelers' association. The visitors arrived on every train. They piled into the hotels in parties of eight and ten. It looked like the return of old times, when every man seemed to have money. The visitors were jolly and full of cheerful good nature. They did not act or talk like losers. They all gave the impression that the worst is over, and that in the future nothing but good times is in store for the Western business man.

There was one man in town who felt better even than the merchants. That man was C. S. Tomlinson, Secretary of the association. When the crowd began to flock into his office at 233 Fifth avenue Mr. Tomlinson opened his eyes. The Secretary was looking for a good-sized attendance, but he did not believe the crowd would exceed his expectations. But that is just what it did. There was not a minute in the day from the time the office was opened at 9 o'clock in the morning until it was closed at 5:30 o'clock that some out-of-town buyer did not appear with the request that his certificate be signed. It was a continual stream of merchants for eight hours and a half.

Real Crush Yet to Come.

That was the experience for the first day out of fourteen to come. The real crush is not here yet. Merchants in far away States, even if they had started on the first day of the excursion rates, have not yet had time to reach the city.

The arrangements for the reception of the members of the association were complete. Two clerks were on hand to receive them and make them at home. Printed blanks had been prepared containing certain questions as to the crop and business outlook. Each delegate was asked to fill out one of these blanks. In this way a comprehensive and fairly thorough knowledge of the conditions in the different parts of the country was secured. The delegates heartily entered into the spirit of the scheme. They were asked to tell the truth, neither hiding nor praising. It is believed that the visitors gave as correct statements as it was possible for them to make.

"Of course it is useless for me to say that I am pleased," said Mr. Tomlinson. "It is true that we had expected a good crowd, but the attendance today is simply surprising. I consider it remarkable. The truth is that the attendance on the first day of this year's meeting exceeds the entire session of last year. This fact is significant. It demonstrates two facts—that there is money in the country and that merchandise stocks are low.

Visitors Buying Liberally.

"I understand that the visitors are buying liberally. I have been told that some of the large houses did the biggest business today in their history, and this in the face of the calamity howlers.

"It may be that after all these hard times are past that the business of the country will be on a sounder footing than ever before. These merchants who have weathered the storm are veterans. The weaklings have been rooted out, and those that have survived must be enrolled among the strong. The business of such merchants must be founded on rock bottom. They have gained the respect and confidence of the big houses, and from this time on it ought to be smooth sailing for them."

There was a meeting of the Executive committee of the association at the Medinah Temple at 12 o'clock. A. M. Compton, chairman of the committee, presided. The meeting was short and given up entirely to business matters. Reports of officers were received and accepted.

Paper on Financial Question.

John V. Farwell Jr. will read a paper today on the financial question. The meeting will in reality be a gathering of the Executive committee, though all members of the association will be invited to be present if they so desire.

"This paper was turned over to the Executive committee today," said Mr. Farwell, "and in one sense it is in their hands waiting disposition. The paper will contain a number of recommendations in connection with the financial policy of the country. What these specific recommendations will be I do not care to say until the Executive committee has ruled upon them. Of course I would not like to give out any paper pur-

(Continued on third page.)

HENRI NOT SO WELL.

Vanquished French Duelist Not Improving Rapidly.

PARIS EXCITED BY RUMOR

How the Policemen of Paris Intended to Stop the Duel.

PARTIES WERE WATCHED.

Did Not Dream of a Fight at So Early an Hour.

POPE MAY TAKE A HAND NOW.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY RAOUL DUVATHY.]

Paris, Aug. 16.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—Prince Henri's condition causes some alarm in Paris tonight, owing to a report that fever has set in. Owing to the late hour at which this rumor circulated it is impossible to obtain either confirmation or denial. I went to Rue Jean Goujon, the residence of Duc de Chartres, where the young Prince is lying on a bed of pain, but was informed that in the absence of the doctors no information could be given beyond that contained in the bulletins posted at the door. These read as follows:

"Morning: Condition continues to be satisfactory. Drs. Toupet and Hartmann."

The other one posted tonight is scarcely so hopeful and tends to confirm the report referred to. It was posted at 6:30 and reads:

"Day fairly good; rest still absolutely necessary. Drs. Toupet, Recamier, and Hartmann."

I went to the residence of Dr. Toupet, but he told me it was impossible for him to say more until after tomorrow's consultation.

DOCTORS ARE NOT ALARMED.

Say That Prince Henri Will Recover from His Wounds Within a Few Days.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Paris, Aug. 16.—The physicians in attendance upon Prince Henri of Orleans, who was wounded yesterday in a duel with the Count of Turin, after midnight issued a bulletin to the effect that the injured man had passed a quiet day and that no complication was apparent. It is stated that the Count's weapon entered his body to the depth of two centimeters, but did not pierce the intestines. Rest will be absolutely necessary for his recovery, but he will probably soon be about again.

In discussing the duel last night Count Leontieff, who directed the fight, exclaimed: "It was awful." Another witness said that both men fought like lions.

Oddly enough, while the Prince's seconds were so intent upon escaping from the prying eyes of intruders, they did not elude the attentions of the police, for it now transpires that the French government, although it all along treated the affair as a negligible quantity, was much awake. A careful watch was kept upon the principals and their seconds from the moment of their arrival. All their movements were followed with the idea of interfering at the critical hour. Not only were the residences of the Princes and their friends looked after, but the foresters and others kept an eye on all the places where, as it was presumed, the duel might take place. There was a veritable mobilization of detectives. M. Mourichon received a visit from an officer of the Ministry of the Interior, who informed him that the affair would not be allowed to come off.

But it never, however, occurred to the authorities that the Princes would elect to fight at such an absurdly early hour. So when the police hurried to the prefecture with the exciting tidings every one looked blank, as absolutely no measures had been arranged for intervention at such a time of day.

General Albertone, the Italian officer who had challenged Prince Henri, but who gave way to the Count of Turin, has withdrawn his challenge.

VICTOR WELCOMED TO ITALY.

King Humbert and the Queen Wire Him Their Warmest Congratulations.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, Aug. 16.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—Count Turin this morning received an enthusiastic welcome from the population. On his arrival he found awaiting him the following telegram from the King:

"Would gladly be the first to welcome you. Congratulations on your courage and valor."

The Queen telegraphed also. All papers counsel an avoidance of polemics on the duel which may provoke misunderstandings between Italy and France. The Journal Italia publishes a semi-official note declaring that Prince Orleans has written King Humbert expressing disapproval of the conduct of Prince Henri.

In curious contrast to this it is announced that the Count and his seconds, Colonel Avoguado di Quinto and Colonel Francisco Pallavicno, have been notified that they will be interned in a fortress for a breach of the military regulations in going abroad without obtaining leave of absence.

POPE MAY TAKE A HAND NOW.

Both Henri and the Count of Turin Likely to Be Excommunicated.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Aug. 16.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A special dispatch from Rome published today says it is reported there that the Pope will excommunicate Prince Henri of Orleans and the Count of Turin, as dueling is forbidden by the Roman Catholic Church.

MAJOR TRUMAN ANALYZES IT.

Author of the Standard Book on Dueling Gives His Views on the Meeting.

[BY MAJOR BEN. C. TRUMAN.]

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A duel of consequence has seemed inevitable between Prince Henri and some illustrious personage of Italy. The position maintained by the Prince that he would not fight with an opponent of inadequate rank was strictly proper, and has been the custom all over Europe since social dueling has been recognized. I use the words social dueling (the duello) in contradistinction to the judicial duel (or wager of battle) from which the social duel was derived. So far as rank is concerned, it is the most distinguished duel in history, although members of royal families have met before, but not in 140 years. In this meeting the rank was equal, even if the state was not—that is, the principals were of equal rank, but not of equal state, as the Count is heir to the throne of Italy.

No complications can honestly grow out of the affair, because the Prince is only a citizen of his country. Besides, the duel was conducted with eminent fairness by gentlemen who believe in dueling, of countries that countenance the custom. It was not a duel to the death, which would have been atrocious, and satisfied no one but those of murderous and revengeful dispositions. But it was a duel that meant that some one should emerge from it more or less injured.

The fight was passionate, thrilling, and spectacular, and may engender a multiplicity of encounters, although the wounds and salutations of the principals should end the disturbance. The Count will return to Italy amidst tremendous rejoicing and a deluge of champagne, not only because he fought, but because he so nearly killed the Prince, and the latter will also be the recipient of unstinted praise from his own mercurial countrymen. That he has nearly paid with his life for the exercise of the right, as he has, all along claimed, of fair criticism, will not be so seriously considered.

Had not Louis Napoleon made Italy some nearly forty years ago, there would have been no Count of Turin, and no such illustrious "affair of honor."

ITALIANS IN AMERICA HAPPY.

Cable Their Congratulations to the Count of Turin Over His Victory.

Wilmington, Del., Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the Italian Mutual Beneficial society tonight a telegram was sent to Count Turin congratulating him on the outcome of his duel with Prince Henri. The telegram is as follows:

"Wilmington, Del., Aug. 16.—Count Turin: Accept highest congratulation of the Italian colony of Wilmington for the victory which you had over the Prince of Orleans.

"The Italian Mutual Beneficial society for the colony."

MEMORABLE DUELS OF THE PAST

List of the People Who Have Fought Under the Code—Many Fatal Encounters.

From Hadyen's Dictionary of Dates the following interesting list of duels of the past is taken:

1712—Between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, fought Nov. 15. [This duel was fought with small swords, in Hyde Park. Lord Mohun was killed upon the spot, and the Duke expired of his wounds as he was being carried to his coach.]
1728—Captain Peppard and Mr. Hayes; latter killed.
1748—Messrs. Hamilton and Morgan; former killed.
1763—S. Martin wounded Mr. Wilkes, M. P., Nov. 16.
1765—Lord Byron killed Mr. Chaworth, Jan. 26.
1773—Lord Townsend wounded Lord Bellamont, Feb. 1.
1778—Comte d'Artois wounded by Duc de Bourbon, at Paris, March 21.
1779—Mr. Donovan and Captain Hanson; the latter killed, Nov. 13.
1779—Charles James Fox wounded by Mr. Adams, Nov. 30.
1780—Colonel Fullerton wounded Lord Shelburne, March 22.
1782—The Rev. Mr. Allen killed Lloyd Dulany, June 15.
1783—Colonel Thomas killed by Colonel Gordon, Sept. 4.
1786—Lord Macartney wounded by Major General Stuart, June 8.
1787—Mr. M'Keon killed George N. Reynolds; executed Feb. 16, 1788.
1788—Mr. Purefoy killed Colonel Roper, December.
1788—Duke of York and Colonel Lennox, aft. Duke of Richmond (for an insignificant cause), May 26.
1790—Sir George Ramesay and Captain Macrea; Sir George killed.
1790—Mr. Curran and Major Hobart, April 1.
1790—Mr. Macduff and Mr. Prince; latter killed, June 4.
1790—Mr. Harvey Aston and Lieutenant Fitzgerald; the former severely wounded, June 28.
1790—Mr. Anderson killed Mr. Stevens, Sept. 20.
1791—Mr. Julius killed Mr. Graham, July 19.
1792—Mr. John Kemble and Mr. Aiken; no fatality, March 1.
1792—Earl of Lonsdale and Captain Cuthbert; no fatality, June 9.
1792—M. de Beauvigny wounded Mr. Lameth, Nov. 8.
1796—William Pitt and George Tierney, May 27.
1796—Lord Valentia wounded by Mr. Gawler, June 28.
1796—Mr. Carpenter killed by Mr. Pride, Aug. 20.
1800—Henry Grattan wounded Isaac Corry, Jan. 15.
1801—Lieutenant Willis killed Major Impey, Aug. 26.
1802—George Ogle and Bernard Coyle; no fatality.
1802—Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. Todd Jones; Sir Richard wounded, June 5.
1803—Captain Mac Namara killed Colonel Montgomery, April 6.
1804—General Hamilton and Colonel Aaron Burr [in America]; the General killed.
1804—Captain Best killed Lord Camelford, March 6 [died 10th].
1806—Surgeon Fisher killed Lieutenant Torrens, March 22.
1806—Baron Rompesch wounded Mr. Richardson, Sept. 21.
1807—Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull; both wounded, April 2.
1807—Mr. Alcock killed Mr. Colclough, and lost his reason, June 8.
1808—Mr. Grasset and M. le Pique, in balloons, near Paris, and the latter killed, May 5.
1808—Major Campbell and Captain Boyd; latter killed [former hanged in 1808], June 22.
1809—Lord Paget and Captain Cadogan; neither wounded, May 30.
1809—Lord Castlereagh wounded George Canning, Sept. 21.
1810—Mr. Clarke killed George Payne, Sept. 6.
1811—Englen de Balten killed Captain Boardman, March 4.
1812—Lieutenant Stewart killed Lieutenant Bagnal, Oct. 7.
1813—Mr. Edward Maguire killed Lieutenant Blundell, July 2.
1814—Captain Stackpole [of Statira frigate] and Lieutenant Cecil; the Captain killed [arose on account of words spoken four years previously], April 1.
1815—Mr. D. O'Connell killed Mr. D'Esterre, Jan. 31.
1815—Colonel Quintin and Colonel Palmer, Feb. 7.
1815—Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Peel; an affair, no meeting, Aug. 31.
1816—Major Green and Mr. Price, in America; the latter killed, greatly lamented.
1817—Lieutenant Conroy killed Lieutenant Hindes, March 6.
1817—Major Lockyer killed Mr. John Sutton, Dec. 10.
1818—Mr. O'Callaghan killed Lieutenant Bayley, Jan. 12.
1820—Mr. Grattan and the Earl of Clare, June 7.
1820—Mr. Henshaw and Mr. Hartlinger; both desperately wounded, Sept. 15.
1821—Mr. Christie killed Mr. Scott, Feb. 16.
1821—M. Manuel and Mr. Beaumont, April 9.
1822—Mr. James Stuart killed Sir Alexander Boswell, March 26.
1822—The Duke of Buckingham and the Duke of Bedford; no fatality, May 2.
1823—General Pepe wounded General Carascosa, Feb. 20.
1824—Mr. Westal killed Captain Geurlay.
1826—Mr. Pleasant and Mr. Lambton; no result, July 4.
1826—Mr. Hayes killed Mr. Bric, Dec. 26.
1827—The Duke of Wellington wounded Mr. Grady, August.
1829—Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Winchelsea; no injury, March 21.
1829—Captain Helsham killed Lieutenant Crowther, April 1.
1830—Mr. Lambrecht killed Mr. O. Clayton, Jan. 8.
1830—Captain Smith killed Mr. O'Grady, March 18.
1833—Mr. Storey wounded Mr. Matthias, Jan. 22.
1833—Sir John W. Jeffcott and Dr. Hennis; the latter wounded, and died on the 16th, May 10.
1835—Lord Alvanley and Mr. Morgan O'Connell; two shots each, May 4.
1835—Sir Colquhoun Grant and Lord Seymour; no fatality, May 29.
1836—Mr. Roebuck, M. P., and Mr. Black, editor of the Morning Chronicle; two shots each, Nov. 19.
1836—Captain Dickson wounded General Evans, April 8.
1836—Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Scott; and Mr. Ruthven and Mr. Close [Mr. Scott's second]; the latter wounded, May 9.
1836—Emile de Girardin killed Armand Carrel [both journalists], July 24.
1840—The Earl of Cardigan and Captain Tuckett; two shots each; the latter wounded [the Earl was tried in the House of Lords and acquitted, Feb. 16], Sept. 13.
1842—Captain Boldero and the Hon. Craven Berkeley; no fatality, July 15.
1844—Lieutenant Monroe killed Colonel Fawcett, July 1 [died 24].
1845—Lieutenant Hawkey killed Lieutenant Seton, May 20.
1862—Duc de Grammont Caderousse kills Mr. Dillon at Paris for a newspaper attack, October.
1863—Paul de Cassagnac and M. Lissagaray, journalists [latter run through], Sept. 4.
1870—Don Enrique de Bourbon killed by the Duc de Montpensier, near Madrid, after much provocation, March 12.
1873—Paul de Cassagnac [wounded] and M. Rane, Paris, July 7.
1873—Prince Soutza kills N. Ghika at Fontainebleau, Nov. 27.
1879—MM. Ambetta and De Fortou; neither hit, Nov. 24.
1880—Captain Fournier and H. Rochefort, for attack in Intransigeant; both slightly wounded, Oct. 10.
1880—M. Hobert killed M. Felix Dupuis [artist], who resented satirical verse, Paris, April 29.
1888—General Boulanger, seriously, and M. Floquet, slightly wounded, July 14.
1892—Captain Mayer killed by Marquis de Mores, Paris, June 22.
1895—M. Hippolyte Percher [Harry Alis] killed by M. le Chatelier, near Paris, March 1.

IS OPPOSED TO BIMETALLISM.

London Times Says England Would Be Foolish to Join the United States to That End.

London, Aug. 17.—The Times publishes a two-column special article today reviewing the effects of closing the Indian mints in connection with the visit of the American Bimetallic commission. It says:

"The closing saved the Indian government from the losses incident to a heavy fall in exchange and consequently from a disastrous increase in the burden of its gold obligations. It is undoubtedly true that it also helped to keep down the gold value of silver bullion, but may not the question be raised whether the low price of silver is necessarily disastrous to that India which purchases it so largely? Since 1893 India has been the only real wholesale customer for silver. Other customers are of the retail order.

"The delicate adjustment of the relative prices of the rupee and silver formerly existing has been rudely shattered by recent events. Since 1896 the rupee has risen and silver has fallen. The fact is, the forces now acting upon the price of silver have become too tremendous to be dominated by such delicate influences as preceded the defeat of Bryan's silver party and Japan's adoption of the gold standard. These events have proved causes too potent to be withstood."

The article in concluding says:

"The closing of the mints was justified, and all that is now needed to bring a great experiment to a successful ending is a little courage and patience, as well as resources, on the part of the financiers of the Indian Empire. At the same time, plain and straightforward language is advisable upon one point. The Indian statesmen tampered too long with bimetallism. This flirtation, which seems so innocent and innocuous, has already cost them dear. But for that the government would have assented to the closing of the mints long before 1893."

"The article comments on the "characteristic crudeness and boldness of American diplomacy in sending a bimetallic commission to ask for the reopening of the Indian mints, while at the same time dealing the worst possible blow at British commerce by passing the Dingley tariff."

"It is clearly impossible," says the writer, "to treat seriously a commission which argues that unless we do something for silver the next election in the United States will return Mr. Bryan to the White House, to the lasting injury of British interests. It is not certain that Mr. Bryan will be elected. It is not even certain that if he were elected he would suffer more than we should from a new McKinley with another McKinley act. Moreover, British investors in American securities have time before the next Presidential election and before the crash to get rid of them.

"One thing is certain. We would be very foolish to do anything for silver. Even should the United States and France agree to adopt bimetallism and England to reopen the Indian mints it would only bolster up silver for a brief space, to fall again to its proper market prices, so that Indian finances would be in a position as bad as before, if not worse than before."

BRITISH PROTEST IS HEEDED.

Ameer of Afghanistan Warns His Subjects Not to Incite Revolt in India.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Simla, Aug. 16.—In response to the note of protest and warning addressed to the Ameer of Afghanistan by the Indian government in regard to the incitement of the Mohammedans of India to revolt against British rule the Ameer has issued a firman forbidding his subjects to join the Indian rebels under severe penalties.

Constantinople, Aug. 16.—In connection with the reports regarding the incitement by the Ameer of Afghanistan of the Mohammedans in India to revolt against the rule of the British, it is stated that the Pan-Islamic Synod here, finding that the Ameer hesitates to follow its orders, has determined to force his hand. A personage who is connected with the intrigue in conversing with a friend said:

"We have now induced the Brahmins to join us in working against the British yoke. The war of the Koran against the gospel is beginning. Nothing can now prevent what is written from happening."

London, Aug. 17.—Subaldar Gurmukh Singh, according to a dispatch to the Times from Simla, has been shot dead by a Sepoy who ran amuck. Gurmukh was one of the finest native officers and was especially rewarded for his gallantry in the defense of Chitral.

GOLD MEDAL FOR LAURIER.

Members of the Cobden Club Admire the Canadian Premier's Free Trade Ideas.

London, Aug. 16.—A delegation of members of the Cobden club, headed by Lord Ferrer, called this afternoon at the Hotel Cecil and presented to the Canadian Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the special gold medal of the club struck for presentation to the Canadian statesman in formal recognition of his attachment to free trade. The Premier, thanking the delegation, said the commercial supremacy of Great Britain was assured until the United States adopted free trade.

To a representative of the Associated Press later Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would sail for Canada by the steamer Labrador on Wednesday, and added:

"I am glad to emphasize that I have been received everywhere in the most cordial manner, particularly by the Pope, who filled me with wonderment as to how so much vigorous and keen intellect could be housed in such an emaciated body. The Pope is bent double and appears to be in the frailest health, although he is not troubled with any bodily ailment, and his whole mental machinery is marvelous. I was amazed at the profundity of his knowledge of Canadian affairs, was charmed with his exquisite gentleness and sympathy, and I was moved deeply at the supreme elevation of his Christian aims."

INTENDED TO KILL THE KAISER.

German Police Have a Theory Regarding a Recent Railway Disaster.

London, Aug. 16.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says that considerable suspicion attaches to the accident to the Hamburg express, which was derailed on Saturday evening between Celle and Uelzen, when three passengers were killed and thirteen injured. It is believed that there was foul play, though the precise cause of the derailment has not yet been ascertained.

Only six hours before the imperial train bearing Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria passed over the spot, and the theory of the police is that an attempt was made to destroy that train, but owing to miscalculations the expected effect was postponed.

GETS A BIG CHINESE LOAN.

Hooley London Syndicate Is Awarded the Contract Over Morgan's American Company.

London, Aug. 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says:

"I hear on good authority that Sheng Ta-Jen has received the approval of the Tsung-Li-Yamen to the preliminary contract for the indemnity loan of £16,000,000 ($80,000,000), which the Hooley syndicate will undertake.

"Mr. Morgan, for an American syndicate, is offering to advance the funds on the security of the Likin in the Kiang provinces and certain railway receipts."

SAILS FOR ANTARCTIC SEAS.

Belgian Expedition to Explore the Regions of the South Pole Gets Away.

Antwerp, Aug. 16.—The steamer Belgica, with the Gerlache antarctic expedition on board, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning. Crowds of people assembled to bid farewell to the explorers, who were heartily cheered as the Belgica left port. It is expected that the expedition will arrive at Graham's Land early in December. The crew of the Belgica numbers twenty-one men. She has on board provisions for two years. The United States cruiser San Francisco saluted the departing Belgica.

To Marry an American Woman.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Aug. 16.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—At St. Peter's, Eaton Square, next Wednesday, George Thomas Jenkins, eldest son of P. Jenkins of Wyncliffe, St. Leonard's-on-Sea, will marry Mrs. Ella Frances Kellogg Gilroy of Thurlow Cottage, Hastings, only child of C. Whitewood Kellogg of Thurlow Park, San Mateo County, Cal.

Injured at Gun Practice.

Trondhjem, Norway, Aug. 16.—Advices just received here from Iceland announce that during firing practice on board the British third-class cruiser Champion off the coast a gun burst, dangerously wounding an officer and four men and seriously three other men.

HORROR FOR A GIRL.

Spanish Captive to Be Deported to a Convict Camp.

CROWNING ACT OF INFAMY

Niece of President Cisneros Convicted by Court-Martial.

WAS GUILTY OF NO CRIME.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY MARION KENDRICK.]

Havana, Aug. 16.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—The trial of Evangelina Betancourt Cisneros for rebellion is concluded, but the court-martial's verdict is withheld, in accordance with the usual custom, until it is approved by the Captain General. The fiscal at the opening of the trial demanded that she be sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at Ceuta, the African penal settlement. The withholding of the verdict is almost certain evidence of her conviction.

Even the Spaniards in civil life here are horror stricken at the idea of a young girl being condemned to the awful prison, but there is very little chance of her escape from the fate. Public opinion has not the slightest weight with the military court such as tried her.

Evangelina Betancourt Cisneros, young, beautiful, cultured, guilty of no crime save that of having in her veins the best blood in Cuba, is in imminent danger of being sent to Spain's African penal settlement for twenty years.

This true daughter of the revolution has been tried by a military tribunal at Havana on the charge of rebellion after a hideous imprisonment of nine months in a jail filled with the vilest women of Havana.

Niece of Cuban President.

There is nothing against the black-eyed, sweet-faced young girl except that she was in the Isle of Pines when the outbreak of Cuban prisoners occurred, and that she is the niece of President Cisneros, who heads the civil government of the insurgents in the jungles of Camaguay.

Her conviction is a forgone conclusion. Under the Spanish system of trial of military prisoners there is no chance for acquittal. The accused never heard the evidence, never confronted the witnesses who appeared against her. Unrepresented by counsel, she made her statement to a Judge, who asked her what he pleased and left unasked what he pleased. The fiscal prosecutor has demanded a verdict of guilty from the court with a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment at Ceuta.

No woman prisoner has ever been sent to this African hell. It is just across from Gibraltar, on the Morocco coast, with a desert scoured by wild Moors behind it and the Atlantic Ocean before it. With great care it has been arranged by the Spaniards that the penal population shall consist of nearly equal parts of the worst and lowest criminals of Spain and political exiles. Doctors, lawyers, and literary men of Havana break stone and shovel in the trenches shoulder to shoulder with murderers, ravishers, and robbers from the peninsula.

Flogged for a Single Word.

They work in chains, keeping entire silence. A single word brings the lash of the guard down on the offender, and when his day's work on the stone pile is done he is triced up the prison yard and flogged till he faints. They are fed on food that has become foul under the fearful heat of the African sun, and they are tortured with all the ingenuity of ferocity of the inquisition at the picasure of their guards and governors whenever anything goes wrong at the prison of which they may have any knowledge.

Their guards in many instances are convicts, who are more brutal, if possible, than the soldiers. These guards are held to no accountability for the lives of their charges. Every traveler who has bribed his way to a sight of the poor wretches toiling at Ceuta has remarked the dried blood on the faces and in the hair of the prisoners. They are housed in cells cut in the damp rock, crowded in like steers in a cattle car. Their food is cast in through the bars as the animals at the zoo are fed. They cannot even wash their hands and faces, let alone bathe. Cultivated, scholarly men, who know as much of civilization and comfort and clean linen as the average clubman of New York, have been kept in for years. There are prisoners there who have been undergoing this treatment ever since the ten years' war, and that struggle for Cuban freedom was crushed thirty years ago. The backs of nearly all the prisoners are scarred and criss-crossed. The punishment for every transgression is the lash, and it is as much a transgression to faint at your work in Ceuta as to refuse to do it.

Horror for a Delicate Girl.

This is the place to which poor Evangelina Cisneros is to be sent. She was born to wealth, she was nurtured and reared as carefully as the daintiest maid on Fifth avenue. She had maids to braid her dark hair, a coachman to drive her carriage. She was a beauty, an heiress. Her uncle was a Marquis, her mother a handsome aristocrat.

Spain has not progressed to the point of considering a prisoner a human being. When the delicate girl was arrested she was cast in the prison in Havana for vicious women. She had been visiting her father in the Isle of Pines, where she was taken prisoner, and was there when an encounter occurred among the captives. With other respectable Cuban women she was thrown into this jail of outcasts, most of them negresses of such a grade that they were too low to be allowed on the streets of Havana, which is as tolerant to evil women as any city in the world. Probably no young girl has been subjected to such scenes as this one saw in modern times. The harridans, enraged at the refusal of the gentle Cuban women to mix with them, rioted several times and attacked the unfortunate women. They resented the youth and beauty of Evangelina, which particularly incensed them, and she narrowly escaped injury at their hands.

Prisoners are taken to Ceuta on transport steamers under guard. No woman has yet been sent there, and there is no provision for caring for a woman or protecting her from the wolves in chains or the wolves that lash them.

Statement of One Who Suffered.

Here is the statement of Juan Antonio de La Paz, who is one of several Cubans who have suffered in Ceuta. It is an expurgated statement, as a newspaper cannot print all the indignities to which he was subjected:

"We were put into a dark hole at the bow of the boat, where every plunge of the steamer shook us. It was a foul place. Across it passed an iron beam, with links attached to it. Into these links our feet were locked, and so we were kept during the whole journey. We could not eat what they offered us for a reason I cannot write. The entire seventeen days of our voyage to prison we lived on some chocolate and sausage we were fortunate enough to procure through the kindness of a Spaniard at Puerto Rico, where the steamer touched. All the way across we were tormented and jeered at by the sailors, who offered us every indignity. When we reached Cadiz, in the south of Spain, the civil guards chained our wrists. My wrists show the scars yet. We were stoned by the people as our guards marched us through the streets.

"Deportados have to pay their way or walk. My companions and myself were lucky enough to have some money. Our guards made us pay $170 for transportation that could not have cost $5. Others less well provided had to walk clear across Spain in their chains. In Ceuta, of course, we suffered like the other prisoners in that Hell.

Cannot Live a Week There.

"If the Spanish government, contrary to custom and against all doctrines of humanity, sends that poor young girl to Ceuta, she will die even before she gets into the clutches of the fiends there. Apart from the particular abuse to which a woman might be subjected she could not endure the hardship. Many strong men have died under it.

"I was young and strong when I was sent to Ceuta and was there only seven months. I would cut my throat before I would spend another month in that awful place."

Fancy this young girl being subjected to such treatment as this. And the worse fate that can only be hinted at for sympathizing with her own harried land and the cause for which every near male relative she had in the world was fighting.

This girl is no Amazon to take the chances of war like a soldier; she is little more than a child in years, delicate and educated. She is not even a conspirator. She is as powerless to harm Spain as a babe in its mother's arms. If Spain must have her as a victim it would be better for the girl to be stood against a stone wall and shot to death than to be condemned to twenty years of such hideous shame and slavery as the prosecutor has asked for her.

CUBANS ACTIVE NEAR HAVANA.

Weyler Sends Out a Strong Force of Troops, but Keeps Himself in the City.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, via Key West, Aug. 16.—The Cuban General Alfredo Rego has entered the important Town of Sagua la Grande, Santa Clara Province, with a large insurgent force. The only details known as yet are that the town was sacked by the Cubans.

A large Spanish force left Havana two days ago to join other Spanish columns operating near the capital. Its officers have orders from General Weyler to attack the insurgents now encamped near Tapaste, the place where the Spaniards were utterly defeated last week, their reverse compelling General Weyler to return hurriedly to Havana.

General Quintin Banderas is reported to be at Batabano, Havana Province, with a strong force of Cuban soldiers. The insurgents continue to be very active in Pinar del Rio Province.

A Spanish official medical report has created a sensation here by the statement that if the present rate of sickness among the soldiers continues it is probable that next winter there will not be over 10,000 healthy men in the army in Cuba.

Friends of General Weyler are hopeful in case the present political situation continues in Spain the Captain General will remain in office.

The report is denied that the American citizen, Frederick Jora, an insurgent leader, has been captured by the Spaniards and is in jail at Sagua la Grande. The false news originated in a mendacious report of a victory over Jora at Pajaro Hill, given out by the Spanish guerrilla force of Calabezar, Sagua.

The Spanish merchant, Emilio Diaz, arrested by order of General Weyler upon a charge of fraud, asserts that he deposited $14,000 at the banking house of Castano, in Cienfuegos, and that the money was withdrawn from the bank without his consent by Weyler's agents. Not the slightest recognition of this fact is to be found in the official papers upon which Diaz was arrested.

HUNDREDS OF CUBAN ORPHANS.

General Weyler Seeks Homes for the Children of His Many Victims.

Havana, Aug. 14, via Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 16.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.] Señor San Pendro, Weyler's Civil Governor of Pinar del Rio Province, announces, through La Lucha, that he wishes to find homes for 1,600 Cuban orphans, girls from 6 to 14, and boys under 15, the parents of which have been killed as rebels in the field or perished of hunger in the garrisoned towns west of the Mariel Majana trocha.

The children offered for adoption are upon exhibition daily in the market squares of Guanojay, San Diego de los Banos, Pasoreal, Palacios, San Cristobal, Artennisa, Candelaria Cabanas, Dimas, Luislazo, Mariel Cortes, Consolacion del Sur, and other towns throughout the province.

Parties desiring to adopt are expected, when filing their applications through local military or civil authorities, to accompany the same by a small monetary contribution as a voucher of the good faith, the sum thus obtained being, it is understood, used to provide food and shelter for remaining unfortundtes.

Upon the Islands of Sabinal and Turiguano, off the north coast of Cuba, Weyler purposes to establish two new penal stations, to which political suspects and known rebel sympathizers still within Spanish lines in Puerto Principe and Santa Clara Provinces are to be deported with their families.

NO OFFENSE OVER SHERMAN.

Spanish Leaders Not Incensed Over the Alleged Interviews with the Secretary of State.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

San Sebastian, Spain, via Bayonne, France, Aug. 16.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Señor Castelar and several other leading statesmen, both Liberal and Conservative, have been questioned concerning certain declarations recently attributed to Secretary Sherman, and they assure me that they do not attach any importance to them, even if true, because all Spanish politicians and the government always draw the line between the opinions and the utterances of Secretary Sherman and President McKinley.

They are firmly convinced that the "statesmanship, foresight, and spirit of justice of the President would easily overrule the prejudices of the Secretary of State, even if the traditions of the latter office did not oblige Mr. Sherman to understand the expediency of abstaining from compromising expressions of opinions formerly compatible with the independent position of a member of the Senate, but not with that of a Minister of the great republic."

Rebuilding the Cabinet.

This crisis will receive its solution in San Sebastian after they all confer with the Queen. According to an ancient political custom of Spain, no alteration in the Cabinet will be permitted by official etiquette before nine days elapse after the death of Canovas.

Signs of division already are visible in the ranks of the Conservative party. Romero Robledo, backed by the protectionists at home and the Cuban reactionary party, objects to the ideas of General Azcarraga. General Azcarraga and the Duke of Tetuan want to take advantage of the excellent disposition of the opposition to reorganize the party and to elbow Romero out. Should Romero, with his turbulent spirit, make mischief he simply will hasten the advent of the Liberals into office, a solution which would be equally well received by the nation as the best means to pave the way to a settlement of the Cuban question and the relations with the United States.

Considerable satisfaction has been caused in court and official circles by the news that General Woodford, the new United States Minister, has postponed his arrival until the end of August and will not present credentials until the first week in September. This will give the Queen Regent ample time to settle the domestic politics of Spain and the ministerial crisis, with General Azcarraga as the new Premier and probably leader of the Conservative party, who will reach San Sebastian on Thursday.

Blanco Offers His Services.

General Blanco had an audience with the Queen before he left San Sebastian for the baths at Betulu, in this province, and promised to return here within a week to confer with General Azcarraga, the Premier ad interim. General Blanco, who seemed to be in excellent health and spirits, told the Queen that his services were at the disposal of the government; that he was ready to be sent to Cuba or anywhere else.

Though he was reserved in speaking of Cuba he believes that the present state of affairs in that colony and in Spain warrants a new line of policy, a change of the military and political systems in Cuba, with a view to making home rule and the Autonomist party the principal factors in pacification and the complete reëstablishing of Spanish rule. He manifests no animus against the United States. On the contrary he considers that a wise, conciliatory policy in Cuba would insure neutrality, if not the support of the United States. The Queen was much impressed on hearing the General's views.

General Woodford Delayed.

Minister Taylor heard yesterday from General Woodford, the new United States Minister, whose intention was to reach San Sebastian Aug. 21, but now he will postpone his arrival until Sept. 1. He may present his credentials here if he likes, but the American Legation has been officially informed that he cannot be received here with as much state as in Madrid, and must be content with an unostentatious audience, similar to those recently given to the Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and to the British Ambassador, who is the bearer of the insignia of the Victorian order for the little King.

It was deemed advisable that the American Minister should defer his arrival, as it seems probable that the Queen either will reconstruct the Cabinet shortly, with General Azcarraga and Señor Pidal, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, as the principal leaders of a Conservative coalition government, or will summon Señor Sagasta to organize a Liberal ministry, with Marshal Campos to succeed General Weyler in Cuba, with a view to making an understanding easier with the Cubans and the United States.

Weyler Will Go, Anyway.

Even if the Conservatives remain in office the general impression in court and diplomatic circles is that General Weyler will be superseded by General Campos or somebody else.

The Duke of Tetuan told several foreign Ambassadors yesterday that he considered the present Cabinet merely provisionary. He believes political changes are imminent. The Spanish court and the principal statesmen, including the Duke of Tetuan, Castelar, Apezteguia, Sagasta, and all the leading West Indian Senators and Deputies think the death of Canovas will not affect the relations between Spain and the United States. On the contrary, they believe any probable successor, whether Liberal or Conservative, can afford to reverse his policy of the last two years better than the eminent and regretted Conservative chief, whose proud, unbending spirit would not submit to the conciliation and compromise which most Spaniards now deem advisable and inevitable.

All the leading Generals advocate the selection of General Azcarraga as the leader of the Conservative party and chief of the Cabinet in some sort of national character to solve the colonial problems and the relations with America with the tacit support of all the dynastic and opposition parties and the neutrality of the Carlists and Republicans on patriotic grounds.

The council of Ministers has gravely resolved to take no notice of the activity and intrigues of Romero Robledo, and to simply accede to the Queen's wishes for Azcarraga to resume permanent direction of the government and party. They will be helped by the orders Señor Silvela has given to the dissentient Conservatives and of Señor Sagasta to the Liberals to abstain from demonstrations, speeches, and even declarations likely to increase the difficulties of the situation, and to await calmly until Conservative divisions and the logic of events evolve some solution.

ROBLEDO'S AMBITION FAILS.

Conservative Leaders Give Their Adhesion to Gen. Azcarraga, the Acting Premier.

Madrid, Aug. 16.—The attempt of Señor Romero Robledo, the Spanish Minister of Justice, to assume the Conservative leadership has failed. Following his public declaration in favor of the retention of Captain General Weyler in Cuba, and against any reconciliation with the dissident Conservatives, the principal Conservative leaders have given their adhesion to General Azcarraga, the Acting Premier and Minister for War, who remains at the head of the government.

BULGARIA TURNS TO TURKEY.

Ferdinand Is Disappointed in Russia and Austria and Joins with the Sultan.

Vienna, Aug. 16.—A Hungarian newspaper publishes an interview with M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Premier, which represents him as saying:

"Bulgaria first set her hopes in Russia, and then in Austria, but she soon found it useless to expect help from Europe. Prince Ferdinand, therefore, turned to Turkey, who, in the event of war will support Bulgaria with 100,000 soldiers. Prince Ferdinand would rather kiss the hand of the Sultan than abase himself before Europe."

Constantinople, Aug. 16.—The peace negotiations between the Ambassadors of the powers and Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, are at a complete standstill.

This is due to the refusal of Lord Salisbury to allow a Turkish occupation of Thessaly pending a partial payment of the indemnity agreed upon.

Lord Salisbury's objection is based upon a fear that an occupation thus begun might become permanent.

SHOT ONE OF ANDREE'S PIGEONS

Another Alleged Message from the Voyager to the North Pole.

Berlin, Aug. 16.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes a dispatch from Hammerfest, Norway, which says that one of the searchers for Herr Andree in a fast steamer met the sealing vessel Aiken about July 22 and learned from her Captain that one of the crew had shot a pigeon between North Cape and Seven Islands, on the north coast of Lapland, bearing a message addressed to the Aftonbladet, Stockholm.

The message ran as follows: "Eighty-two degrees passed. Good journey. Northward. Andree." The date of the message cannot be ascertained.

BIBLICAL DRAMA IS BARRED OUT

German Censor Refuses to Permit the Production of "Johannes" at Berlin.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, Aug. 16.—The public censor has refused to grant a license for the production of Herr Sudermann's drama, "Johannes," because the subject of the play is a biblical one.

ASSASSIN MUST DIE.

Anarchist Who Killed Canovas Has a Quick Trial.

HIS FATE IS THE GARROTE

Tells How and When He Conceived His Murderous Plans.

ACTED ONLY FOR REVENGE.

[SP

MUST DIE.

o Killed Canovas
uick Trial.

THE GARROTE

l When He Con-
urderous Plans.

FOR REVENGE.

Y ARTHUR HOUGHTON.]
Aug. 15, via Bayonne,
1897, by Press Pub-
New York World.]—An-
st who shot Prime Minis-
n sentenced to die by the
e of the week, within the
rison.
suddenly determined on
the trial and execution
grams from the War of-
itoria and San Sebastian
embers and President of
nd the public prosecutor
garrison in the middle of
nt Veragara at daybreak.
ties, also instructed, hur-
in the civil courthouse.
posted all around. Other
taken. All suspicious
and strangers were close-
se the authorities of Vi-
on Saturday two Ger-
kmen on a tramp in quest
ad Anarchist and Social-
persons, and could not
unt for their movements.
of the court, according to
d mass in the principal
Then they proceeded in
an escort, to the hall of

Military Court.

was not large, but was
everal windows. At the
ack to the wall, sat in the
ent, Colonel of Artillery
-looking officer, having on
six Captains of infantry
le the public prosecutor,
sat on the right of the
or the Defense Lieutenant
sat on the left, looking
difficult task assigned to
ities because the prisoner
counsel from a list of six
to him.
liers, with fixed bayonets.
Comparatively few peo-
except officials, though
agara knew the trial was
iosity centered in the pris-
ts again visited early on
in an endeavor to shake
nacy.
authorities informed him
trial he stood up as erect
litted, made his toilet, had
ght and his coat cleaned.
more than usual about his
hough his jailers reminded
t behave himself. With
he was speedily conveyed
the court, where he was
by a strong escort with
and fixed bayonets, under

Defiant Attitude.

Angiolillo gazed defiantly
scrutinizing faces as if
nebody. The proceedings
apidly. The depositions of
post-mortem conclusions
ther mumbled quickly by
public prosecutor read his
case for the crown, based
's confession of premedita-
us lying in wait, his ferocity
the deed, Anarchist ante-
nplicity in other crimes at
y asking the court to sen-
o death by the garrote.
the prisoner, who expected
other Anarchists, looked
ed.
r the defense read a brief
pting to show that his client
imploring indulgence of the
with hard, unmoved faces.

Justify His Deed.

then asked Angiolillo what
He stood up and began, in a
h resolute mien, a speech,
had not been an ordinary
a political agitator and
ellow Anarchists, who were
nted at Barcelona.
promptly ordered him to
his protests and gesticula-
eyes and excited coun-
strange aspect to his hag-
ncombed beard, and slight
ards led him away to soli-
t, from which he will issue
o death behind the walls of
Angiolillo will hear nothing
rid or see anybody but the

d cleared for half an hour of
entence of death was passed
The people hissed the assas-
indignation.

and Egyptian Recruits.

16.—A dispatch to the Daily
ro says the Dervish chief,
in, who was captured at the
amed, asserts that the road
t to Berber is free and that all
troops have been ordered to
he Egyptian War office has
rollment of 10,000 additional
its.

arian Dispute Settled.

garia, Aug. 16.—It is assert-
d authority that the Austro-
ute, which arose over certain
by the Bulgarian Premier,
t reference to the Austrian
recent interview with a rep-
the Lokal Anzeiger, is on the
ctory settlement.

Steamer Capsizes.

6.—A dispatch from Dresden
a ferry steamer plying be
nd new towns was capsized
ing by the wash of a large
er fifty persons were thrown
Seven people are known to
i it is feared the loss of life
be heavy.

Many State Secrets.

17.—According to a dispatch
ail from Paris it is rumored
at Teheran, Persia, of Dr.
hysician of the late Shah,
poison administered at the
the reigning Shah because
too many state secrets.

Erskine's Successor.

16.—Admiral Sir John Ar-
K. C. B., Controller of the
been appointed to command
rican and West Indies sta-
itish fleet, in succession to
ames Elphinstone Erskine.

Abandon Erythrea.

16.—It is semi-officially an-
he Italian government has
don the entire Italian colony
the Red Sea, except Masso-
gotiating for a transfer to

Wedding at Ramsey.

ug. 16.—[Special.]—Edmund
wife celebrated their golden
day. They have resided at
me for forty years.

HOST IN THE CITY.

Merchants from Two Dozen Cities Visit Chicago.

HOTELS FEEL THE CRUSH.

Hundreds More on Their Way, All Supplied with Money.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

With Bountiful Crops and Generous Prices the People May Buy.

INTERVIEWS WITH THE VISITORS

(Continued from first page.)

porting to be the views of the association unless it meets with the approbation of the members. Should it be indorsed it may be issued in the form of a document. It is entirely probable that George H. Daniels, General Manager of the New York and Hudson River railroad company, will read a paper on 'Scalping' at the September meeting of the association. These will comprise the only two papers which will be read this year."

WHAT THEY SAY OF BUSINESS.

Interviews with the Visitors Show a Universal Revival of Trade.

Bright enterprising men formed the contingent which visited the city at the first day's session of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers. They talked readily of the business situation in their respective localities, and it was the talk of men who had fought a hard battle successfully, and were proud of it. There were delegates from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, Arkansas, Montana, Kansas, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, and Oklahoma. It was one story almost without variation—an increase of business and a bright prospect in the future.

The majority of the delegates based most of their hopes on the excellent agricultural outlook. Almost without exception the visitors were firm in their belief that general prosperity is a certainty, because of the big crops and the first-class prices which the farmers are receiving.

There are two features set forth which contain an element of the surprising. The factories and manufacturing plants in the small towns are running at full capacity, and many of them night and day. Next comes the almost complete disappearance of the silver agitation. It seems that this question is no longer taken into serious consideration. The merchants and farmers are so busy making money that theories have been relegated to the rear. Bryanism is described as being dead in the agricultural communities. The farmers have discovered that there is plenty of money in the country if they have something to sell which is wanted.

The increase in business over last year's sales averages from 10 to 33 1-3 per cent. The delegates say this is directly caused by the additional purchasing power of the farmer. For the first time in four years he has money to spend. Cattle and grain are bringing prices which are enabling many of the farmers to get out of debt. On top of this is the easy condition of the money market. The banks seem to be well supplied, and are not pushing their debtors.

If corn goes up in price along with wheat the agricultural States will make a barrel of money. It is asserted that there are millions of bushels of holdover corn in the bins of the farmers. There was no sale for it last year, and what was used was fed to the hogs. This year things are different, and the prospects are fair for good prices for this cereal. With good prices for wheat and corn and with enormous crops of both, not counting the old stock, the outlook for the farmer is pictured as roseate indeed.

Labor in the small towns is fast receiving employment. More than one delegate asserted that in his city there was not a single man without work who wanted it. And there is a tendency toward better wages. Many of these workmen have the power to purchase supplies for the first time in years. Their demand for goods is being added to that of the farmers. As one merchant expressed it: "There are no more old clothes in the garret." The time has come when it has become absolutely necessary to buy new goods. This means work for all.

Interviews with business-men from the different States follow:

ILLINOIS.

G. H. Wilcox, Warren—There has been a one-third increase in general merchandise business. Hay, oats, and corn show increased crops. The depression is still felt, but money is getting easier.

C. E. Thayer, Chenoa—Outlook for fall trade in my section is the best I have ever seen. Crops are looking fine and farmers are feeling good."

J. D. Sperry, Alexis—Boot and shoe business shows a gain of 25 per cent over last year. There is a loss of a third in the corn crop. The farmers hold three-quarters of last year's supplies. Hay is 25 per cent off and oats 25 per cent better. Better prices are bound to help things out.

William Esterday, Van Orin—There has been a 10 per cent increase in business. Over 60 per cent of last year's corn crop is still in the farmers' hands. Oats are better and hay fair. Better prices are improving conditions.

R. E. McLain, Biggsville—The general situation is much better than last year. Business shows a 10 per cent increase. Farmers hold 50 per cent of last year's corn crop. Hogs are better and oats are much better in quantity and quality.

George Harris, Princeton—The novelty business is gaining a little and the farmers seem to be encouraged. Farmers are holding all the corn possible—have 50 per cent of last year's crop. Oats will yield from 30 to 60 bushels per acre. Cattle are bringing good prices. Bankers are loaning freely.

E. A. Dodson, Rushville—Business is picking up rapidly in dry goods and shoes. It already shows a 10 per cent increase. The corn crop beats all records. Farmers hold about 20 per cent of last year's stock. Hogs are better and no cholera. Old wheat has been marketed at a good price and this has given the farmers money.

John Kraker, Shannon—Prospects are growing brighter all the time. If frost holds off thirty days the corn crop will come out big and all other grain is in fine condition. The increase in prices of produce to the farmers is helping business.

C. P. Moulton, Waverly—Sales are improving. The corn crop is the largest ever grown; factories have started up and the output of the woolen mills at Jacksonville is helping the condition of business materially. The coal strike has retarded things a little.

Max Rosenthal, Dixon—There is no improvement in the clothing and furnishing lines. The crops are slightly better than last year. Manufacturing has picked up in the last thirty days. Collections are fair.

W. B. Fowler, Lewistown—Sales of general merchandise are not so good. There is a falling off of the corn crop over last year. Some of the farmers have four years' corn on their hands. There is no wheat crop—not enough to seed. Cholera has played havoc with the hogs. Oats are short. When the farmers let go of what grain they have, times will pick up.

Frank Rumsey, McLean—I have changed my general merchandise business to a cash basis, and consequently there has been a 10 per cent falling off. Yet money seems to be fairly easy, and the prospects are good. The corn crop is about the same, with a 40 per cent holdover. The factories are running full time.

B. F. Johnson, Paxton—I am well pleased with the outlook. Business in dry goods shows a 10 per cent increase. There is a 20 per cent gain in the corn crop. The farmers still hold 75 per cent of the old stock. Oats are about the same, and hay 50 per cent better. Mills are running full time.

George A. Wilson, La Salle—There has been a 10 per cent increase in boot and shoe sales. There is an increase in the corn crop—probably 10 per cent. There is 50 per cent of the old crop held over. Oats are slightly better. The coal mine strike is hurting business.

W. O. Hatfield, Blandinsville—The prospects seem to be good. The corn yield is away ahead of last year in my section, and will average fifty or sixty bushels an acre. There is a good quantity of corn in the bins—holdover stock. Oats have thrashed out excellently. The high prices of grain and stock are helping out conditions wonderfully.

A. McDonald, Odell—Sales are 15 per cent better than last year, and the size of the wheat crop is helping business. Farmers are holding for still better prices, so that I should say 75 per cent of the crops remain unsold.

F. E. Foster, Watseka—The condtion of crops is generally good, and farmers are prosperous. All lines of business seem to be growing better.

James P. Matthews, Chillicothe—There is an improvement in the general condition of things. Good crops and a demand for them at fair prices must help all kinds of business.

N. P. Nelson, Galesburg—The dry goods trade with us is improving and everything looks as if we were to have better times. Our city is thriving and has made many costly improvements. There are more people now employed in the factories than at any time in my memory.

WISCONSIN.

J. L. Gordon, Stoughton—There is 25 per cent increase in merchandise business. Corn and wheat show improvement, tobacco is far ahead, and oats are looking first class. Manufacturing is running full blast.

John Meher, Beloit—There is some advance in the sale of clothing owing to the opening of manufacturing plants. The farmers hold about two-thirds of last year's crop of corn. There is a scarcity of hogs. There will be about a two-thirds crop of oats. The factories are doing a great business—working overtime. Tobacco will turn out well.

Mrs. L. A. Ebert, Tomah—Each month shows a distinct gain in dry goods and general merchandise. We had a cold spring but the corn is coming out nicely just the same. Oats are of excellent quality, but the yield has fallen off. Bridge mills and railroad shops are running full time. There is not an unemployed man in town. Lumber and planing mills are working ten hours instead of eight.

Sam Rivkin, Hayward—The dry goods trade shows 20 per cent increase. The saw mills are running full blast and lumber is bringing good prices. There are no idle men.

R. C. Stone, Eau Claire—I have been through Minnesota, Indiana, and Ohio in the last few weeks and I believe trade is at least 33 per cent better in the dry goods line than it was a year ago.

Al Heyman, Prairie du Chien—We are just beginning to feel the advent of returning prosperity. The farmers rejoice over splendid crops, for which they are assured better prices than formerly, and hundreds of employés have been given an opportunity to earn something by reason of a revival of business in the mills and shops that were recently idle. The woolen mills at our town are running to their full capacity and every kind of industry seems to be on the move.

D. G. Schwenke, Reedsburg—We will be sure to need a big stock this year, and that's what I am here for. Everybody in our locality is feeling better than for a long time heretofore.

D. Lyle, Madison—We have never suffered from the so-called panic of 1893. There is in consequence no marked improvement at this time in the general feeling among our farmers. They have little wheat, most of their crops being given to corn. Trade among us is healthful.

IOWA.

C. H. Bicklen, Burlington—Sales have kept pace with the improved times and the country is blessed with a tremendous crop. At least two-thirds of the crop is still in the hands of the farmers. Most of the manufactories are running their full capacity.

Joseph Offenheimer, Webster City—Sales of merchandise are 10 per cent larger than last year, and the corn crop in my section is fully 12 per cent better. Sixty per cent of the crop is still in the farmers' hands. Crops of all kinds are of the best and the conditions generally are greatly improved.

Charles O'Malley, Cresco—We have had a little too much rain and sales show a slight falling off, but crops of all kinds are 25 per cent better than last year. Manufactories are running full time.

Julius Oppenheimer, Jefferson—Sales of clothing supplies show a 10 per cent gain. The present crop is 15 per cent better than that of 1896. About 60 per cent of the old crop is held over. There has been a decrease in the wheat crop. There has been a falling off in oats, but the quality is excellent. Hay is fine.

C. A. McCune, Boone—Business shows an improvement. There is a fair corn crop and wheat shows an increase. Hogs are in fine condition, and cattle bring good prices. Mills are running on full time. One concern shipped 39,000 cases of boots.

A. E. Pratt, Waukon—There has been a gain of 25 per cent in the sale of merchandise over last year. The conditions are bright for good times. There are not only big crops this year but also large holdover supplies. We are raising more hogs every year. The good prices for grain and stock are giving the farmers great courage.

E. J. Congar, Manchester—The last sixty days have shown a 20 per cent increase in drugs and sundries. The corn crop is three weeks ahead in growth. Hogs are better, and rye and barley are high.

H. A. Snyder, Waterloo—Business improved about 20 per cent last July over previous sales. The corn crop looks good. Last year's supply was mostly fed to the hogs. Factories are running full time and collections are improving. The settling of the tariff question has made money easier.

William Flindt, Spencer—The clothing business is picking up. Farmers are holding considerable of last year's corn crop. Hay and oats are looking well.

I. Sonneland, Harlan—Money is easier now than it has been for several years in Iowa. Business is picking up with the good crop prospects and prices, and is 25 per cent better than a year ago.

John Johnson, Cresco—Business all through Iowa is picking up. When farmers can get $40 for a good cow and $18 to $20 for a yearling the merchants are pretty sure to feel the effects of it. The cattle-raisers are feeling jubilant.

W. V. Shipley, Iowa Falls—Trade is, on the whole, a good deal improved. I should say it was 15 per cent better in our section of the State. We are not getting any better prices, but the volume of trade will probably increase as soon as the crops are marketed.

N. B. Miller, Remsen—We find business at least 33 per cent better than a year ago. The cattle feeeders are beginning to lay in a supply of corn to forestall a rise in prices.

J. M. Grimm, Spirit Lake—Splendid crops and good prices have made the farmers in Iowa happier than they have been for several years. The good feeling has spread to the merchants and manufacturers.

T. I. Hubbell, Clinton—Clinton's manufacturing interests, particularly the saw mills, are beginning to pick up. When Illinois crops are fair Iowa crops are always good and so prosperity has struck the farmers.

T. F. Munson, Audubon—Farmers and merchants all over Iowa are looking forward to the most prosperous times in years. The cattlemen feel the effect of firmer prices, and the price of wheat is making the farmers feel good. It looks to the people of Iowa like the beginning of better times than we have had since the war. You can't hear much free silver talk there now. All the croakers have shut up. The prices of wheat and silver have fixed them.

H. K. Bendley, Dubuque—The signs indicate a gradual revival in manufacturing and mercantile business. Big crops of wheat and corn and a brisk demand for hogs will put the farmers in easy circumstances, and when they have money to spend the whole country is prosperous.

W. W. Ennis, Ottumwa—The people of Iowa have every reason to feel encouraged. They have good crops and are getting good prices for them. We are counting on the best trade since 1892.

O. L. McAuley, Peoria—The sentiment with us is that prices will be better than they have been all along the line. In consequence money is easier and we are confident of a better trade.

MINNESOTA.

W. S. Elliott, St. Cloud—The increase in crops through the section I come from is fully 50 per cent over last year. Stock is in good condition, the demand for lumber was never better, and the outlook generally is bright.

E. F. Sill, Fairfax—Business is 25 per cent better than last year. The farmers are still feeding their last year's corn to the hogs. They have fully one-fourth of the crop of 1896 in the bins. Oats will pan out well and there is no rust. Money seems to be plenty and the farmers have stopped borrowing.

J. A. Merigold Jr., Winona—Business in general merchandise is not so good this year. The corn crop exceeds that of last year and the wheat crop is unusually good. There is a big supply of barley, but poor grade. Manufacturing seems to be on a boom. Many of the plants are working over time.

L. C. Stebbins, Winnebago—My sales in clothing, shoes, and furniture show a 10 per cent gain for this year. The corn crop is fully 10 per cent better. The farmers hold about 15 per cent of last year's crop. Wheat is lighter, but of better quality.

Lefkovitz Bros., Austin—Our general business has increased 40 per cent. There is a good increase in the corn crop. There is little wheat. There are more hogs and a better quality. The canning industry is booming and the railroad shops are running over time. There is plenty of money.

D. V. Read, Slayton—Merchandise business is better than last year. Corn is not good because of the late spring. The wheat crop is about the same, and other crops are rather poor.

S. Strauss, Albert Lea—We have nothing particular to complain about, as business is steadily increasing. There is a 5 per cent increase in wheat. Hogs are doing well, oats about the same, and hay is poor. Better prices for butter would help us out.

O. N. Thundale, Harmony—We are looking for at least 20 per cent more business as soon as the crops are marketed. The farmers in our section of the State have had good crops for several years, and the crop this year is up to the average.

Alexander Tuily, Sauk Center—Minnesota merchants in the small towns will not feel the effects of returning good times till September, when the farmers begin thrashing. If the price of wheat keeps up to even where it is now there will be a good fall trade through the State.

F. P. Young, Le Roy—The outlook is in every way good, and if we don't have a frost to kill the corn, the crops will all be the largest in years. We are laying in the largest stock of goods since 1893.

MISSOURI.

J. W. Botts, Chillicothe—There is a 15 per cent gain in general merchandise business. The corn crop is excellent. The wheat acreage is smaller, but the quality is fine. Flour mills are running night and day.

J. D. Livingston, Windsor—Business has picked up greatly in dry goods, clothing, etc., showing 15 per cent increase. There are small corn stocks, feeders having purchased most of it for shipment. New corn will make an immense crop. Collections are good.

J. S. Brantan, Columbia—The dry goods trade has improved by 20 per cent. There is an increase in the corn crop and a great deal of old corn has been held over. The winter killed half the wheat crop. Collections are good and there is plenty of money in the banks.

J. L. Beck, Jefferson City—There has been no improvement in the dry goods trade. There is a big increase in the corn crop. Wheat is better in quality, but less in quantity. Hay and oats show an increase. Factories are working full time.

Samuel Wilde, Carlton—The outlook in my section of the country for a general increase in business is greatly improved. The farmers are harvesting fine crops and getting fairly good prices for them.

Otto Stein, Trenton—In my section the crops were never better, and the farmers are getting good prices, especially for wheat, cattle, and hogs. Merchants generally are laying in big stocks of goods in anticipation of a fine fall trade.

R. Gaede, Fairfax—Everybody is feeling good with us, and the prospects are for a big business this fall and winter. We are buying more than twice as heavily as we did last year.

MICHIGAN.

J. M. Wells, Negaunee—There is an improvement in the general merchandise business over 1896. The hay crop will be 25 per cent larger than last year. For the first time in four years labor in our town was all employed last month. Wages are advancing slightly. Low prices for iron keep back prosperity.

L. Wiesman, Farwell—Business in central Michigan seems at least one-third better than it was a year ago. The farmers have good crops to harvest.

E. J. Laughlin, Flint—We expect a big business in nearly every line, and are making preparations for it. All our people are in a hopeful humor, and there is every reason for their confidence.

M. T. Thorsen, Escanaba—During the summer trade with us had been fair, but I am inclined to think this is because this is the busy season with us, when the iron shipping is at its height. During the winter business is certain to fall off, however, and owing to this fact the outlook with us is not bright.

MONTANA.

W. C. Tonkin, Butte—More mining machinery is going into Montana now than for several years. There is a greatly increased interest in gold mining. We are looking for silver prices to fall still lower, and there isn't much silver mining being done in consequence. The ranchmen are getting better prices for their cattle and wool since the tariff went into effect, and that is having a good effect on everything else.

F. Kempsey, Helena—There is no reason why we should not feel encouraged by the present prospect. In some respects we are still depressed by the hard times, through which we have gone, but in a general way we are looking forward to a period of prosperity.

Morris Schlossberg, Missoula—There is a better feeling everywhere in our locality. The Alaska boom has taken many people away, but those who remain find plenty to busy them. Prices are unusually high and business has started out briskly.

IDAHO.

Marcus B. Zimmer, Boise—Everything is looking up. We are in a mining country, but the mining interests seem to be coming to the front with the others. Besides, the crops that grow in our valley are good. The outlook is encouraging for good trade.

W. P. Hooper, Moscow—We are in a section of the country that we think is sure to flourish if any section flourishes. Everything looks the best it has looked for five or six years. We are confident of a good business.

S. S. Rust, Oakland—The prospects are bright at present, and now, if your dealers will pay a quarter for corn, we will give you an immense business from our section of the country. We all feel in good humor, however, with what we have already in one of the best wheat crops we ever knew.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mrs. C. T. Harmon, Parker—There is a large increase in the sale of millinery goods. This means that the farmers have money and are spending it on their families. Hail hurt the crops some in several counties contiguous to Parker, but there is enough left to help out things wonderfully. The corn does not seem to be as good as last year.

A. L. Flexner, Watertown—The situation in my section of the country is improving. The State is raising big crops of all kinds and manufacturing industries are reviving. The prospects for a lively fall trade are of the best.

Samuel Appleton, Huron—While I am a stanch advocate of free siver, I must acknowledge that the farmers in our section have big wheat crops and are getting good prices for them.

OKLAHOMA.

L. Wolf, Kingfisher—The general merchandise business is much better than last month or last year. The wheat crop this year will exceed last year's. It will average twenty to twenty-five bushels an acre. There will be good crops of oats and cotton.

L. Wolf, Kingfisher—The outlook in Oklahoma is fine, and we have been encouraged to lay in large stocks of goods for the winter. Our farmers have good crops, and they are pretty sure to get good prices for them. I think Oklahoma will have a boom this year.

KANSAS.

H. Meiberger, Downs—The outlook is better than it has been for a number of years. With good crops we are naturally feeling good. We are looking for a large trade and are laying in large stocks. Another important thing, the Pops have had their backs broken.

A. W. Cole, Hutchinson—Kansas is looking up this year and is likely to surprise some one. A good share of indebtedness has been paid, and now the people are in a condition to go ahead.

INDIANA.

J. Litman, La Grange—Business has shown an increase this year. The farmers are getting good prices and are paying off debts. Not much old corn is in the farmers' hands. The wheat crop is better by 50 per cent. The oat crop is good, while the potato crop is only an average. Manufacturing conditions are better.

COLORADO.

H. L. Paxton, Trinidad—Our people are still unsettled. But business has already picked up materially, and we expect one of the biggest runs of business we have ever had. Our coaling interests are large, and we are sure to benefit by any improvement in other parts of the country.

WYOMING.

C. F. Oscar, Cheyenne—It has been a long time since we have been in such a good condition as we now are. We are laying in a large stock of goods and there seems to be no doubt that we will have the opportunity of selling them to people who have the money to pay for what they buy.

N. H. Schren, Casper—There is much to encourage us in Wyoming. Our crops there, as well as elsewhere, are good, and with good prices in view the farmers have everything to encourage them.

ARKANSAS.

Louis Samuels, Pine Bluff—We have the biggest cotton crop ever known in Arkansas. Conditions are greatly improved. Our farmers are better off than they ever have been, because they have learned to appreciate the value of a dollar.

OHIO.

J. H. Roseman, Steubenville—Returning good times in Ohio have put a stop to free silver talk, in the neighborhood of Steubenville at least. There is a much better feeling among the merchants, and business throughout the State is on the mend.

NEBRASKA.

R. J. Fitch, Arapahoe—We are in the best shape we have ever been. We have more stuff to sell, less debts, and altogether the feeling among the farmers is excellent. This has given a better tone to trade in every line.

CHICAGO CORNER ON BARLEY.

Wisconsin and Minnesota Crop Is Damaged and Prices Advance with a Jump.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 16.—Milwaukee operators say that a wealthy syndicate has been formed in Chicago for the purpose of cornering barley. Interesting developments are expected during the next six weeks. A number of hapless shorts who thought 30 cents was a high price for No. 2 barley a few weeks ago are now frantically bidding 10 cents higher in their efforts to cover and retire at a considerable loss.

About a month ago crop prospects were favorable, a large yield of excellent quality was assured, and a lower range of prices seemed inevitable, but a heavy fall of rain at a critical period, just prior to the beginning of harvesting operations, changed the entire aspect of affairs, and thrashing disclosed the fact that excessive moisture had discolored the entire crop, rendering it unfit for delivery on contracts and undesirable for malting.

Wisconsin and Minnesota are essentially the barley growing States from which Western maltsters and brewers draw their supplies, and the scramble for light-colored grain that followed the announcement that the new crop was irreparably damaged was succeeded by an influx of orders that quickly advanced values 10 cents a bushel. Sixty cents is now freely predicted for new No. 2 barley, and in view of the prospects for a higher range of values farmers are hoarding their supplies and preparing to market their holdings at a later period when they will realize twice as much as they expected to receive a month ago.

COMES TO WED AND DISAPPEARS

James A. Speaker, an Octogenarian, Jilted by a Carpenterville Girl, Is Missing.

James A. Speaker, an octogenarian farmer living near Kansas City, who came to Chicago to marry a young woman of Carpenterville, Ill., whom he had never seen, is missing. He wrote to the woman, who, he said, had consented to marry him, to meet him in Chicago, but she failed to do so. After waiting at the hotel for two or three days he suddenly disappeared. J. W. Speaker, a telegraph operator in Kansas City, yesterday wired the police making inquiry for the old man. Some fear he has taken his life, while others think he has started to walk to Carpentersville to see the young woman, as he had spent all the money he brought with him.

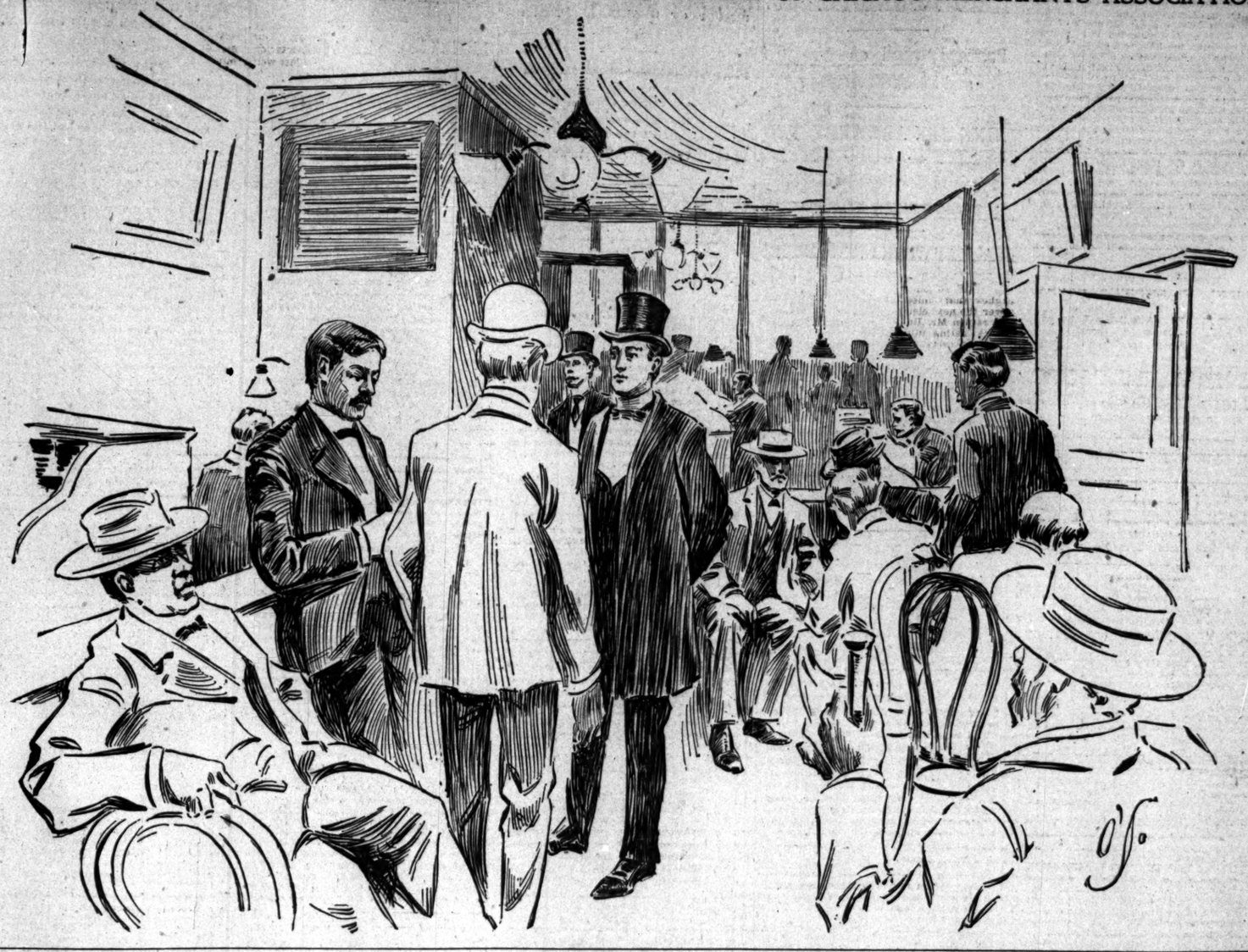
JOLIET'S LARGER WATER SUPPLY

Sufficient Power in the Canal for the Immediate Needs of Manufacturers.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Tonight the water in the canal commenced to rise, and if nothing else occurs there will be plenty to run manufactories and float the stranded boats.

Joliet manufacturers are exercised over the discovery that they receive their power from Chicago, a fact the drainage ditch commissioners will use in forthcoming condemnation suits.

WELCOMING OUT-OF-TOWN BUSINESS-MEN AT HEADQUARTERS OF CHICAGO MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.



M'KINLEY A WITNESS

President Is Subpœnaed in a Libel Suit.

M. A. HANNA ALSO CALLED

Kansas Man Claims He Was Promised a Postoffice.

DAY AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—President McKinley, Mark Hanna, and National Committeeman Cy. Leland will be required to testify under oath whether the postoffice at Wichita was promised to ex-Clerk of the District Court, S. N. Bridgman.

Bridgman is a prominent politician here, and claims that Senator Baker and Cy. Leland promised him the postoffice and that Mark Hanna and President McKinley knew of it and assented.

But he says that the Wichita Daily Beacon in publishing his name in connection with a big shortage in the accounts of ex-County Treasurer John Doran has compromised his chances, and he therefore sues that paper for $10,000 damages.

Cy Leland will be summoned to appear in the District Court and depositions will be taken of Mark Hanna and President McKinley.

McKinley at the Barracks.

Hotel Champlain, N. Y., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The President and Secretary of War visited Plattsburg barracks for the first time officially today. The finest army post in the United States, as it is pronounced by army officers, was in readiness to receive the Commander-in-Chief and the official head of the army. The Presidential salute of twenty-one guns boomed out for the first time in the history of the garrison as the President arrived in the reservation. Vice President Hobart and Quartermaster General Weeks and the ladies of the Presidential party, including Mrs. McKinley, were present. After the regimental parade the party lunched at the residence of Colonel Kline and participated in a brief reception.

The President's afternoon recreation was a visit to the kitchen of the hotel. He had never been in this department of a large hotel and was anxious to see the inside workings. His desire was fully gratified, and he congratulated the chef on the excellent viands prepared for his use.

The Presidential party excepting Mr. and Mrs. McKinley visited the golf links in the afternoon, when Vice President Hobart took his first lessons in the game.

Secretary Bliss arrived this evening, as did also Postmaster General Gary. They called on the President after dinner, and remained several hours, the nature of the conference, if such it was, was not given out.

General Alger today presented for the President's consideration the report made by General Nelson A. Miles, concerning his tour and inspection of the armies of European countries. The report will not be made public for some time.

General Alger says that it merely details the reception accorded General Miles as military representative of this government.

It is learned, however, that the report touches upon the armament, equipment, and condition of the fighting forces of each army of Europe inspected by General Miles.

ANDREWS TO BE PRESIDENT.

Accepts the Offer of John Brisben Walker—University of Kansas Sides with Him.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—In the September number of his magazine, which will come out about the 25th inst., John Brisben Walker will be able to realize his hopes by making the definite announcement that "President Andrews will take charge on Sept. 1, and the work of the university will be formally begun on Oct. 1."

He will also describe what is intended to be accomplished.

"This university," said Mr. Walker in conversation today, "has been an idea of mine for a number of years. As one result of the interest in and thought on education which have long engaged me it could not be undertaken, however, without having at its head a man of large ability and position. While I was longing for the right man to become accessible the letter of the trustees of Brown University to President Andrews appeared. I went immediately to Providence and saw Dr. Andrews and he has definitely accepted the Presidency of the Cosmopolitan University.

"He has already begun work by appointing the following as members of the Advisory Board of Ten: Spencer Task, the well-known banker of New York; President McAllister of the Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; Albert Shaw, American editor of the Review of Reviews; General Samuel Thomas, the prominent railroad man; and George F. Seward, President of the Fidelity and Casualty company of New York.

"I should think that the foregoing names ought to dispose effectually of the inference so freely drawn and expressed that the Cosmopolitan University was to be a free silver movement. Politics does not enter into it at all.

"The method of the university, so far as now worked out, will be as follows: A student will forward to the university his name and address and the purpose for which education is sought, and the studies which the applicant desires to pursue. Each such statement will go to Dr. Andrews. He will map out the course of study which he deems the best possible for the applicant in the light of the information conveyed. He will then dispatch his own diagnosis of the applicant's case and prescription therefor to the most eminent expert on the particular study with whom he is acquainted. This expert will revise the course and the accompanying instructions and will return the document to President Andrews."

Providence, R. I., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Members of the Brown faculty who affixed their signatures to the recent protest to the corporation on the retirement of President Andrews and others connected with the university today received marked circulars on the change of administration in the Kansas State College. A change in the administration of that institution took place July 1 last and the Board of Regents published a statement of facts in connection with the removals and resignations. It is obvious to the Brown faculty to what marked sections in the circular refer:

"It remains for this board to state its attitude toward the question of freedom of science and teaching. We hold the principle of freedom of science equal in rank and importance with the principles of freedom of thought, of speech, of the press, and of the ballot. We note with deep concern the menace to this and other forms of true freedom through the steady aggrandizement of power in the hands of organized wealth. We find alleged economists in cases prostituting their science to the service of their masters, while men of unquestioned attainments, who refuse thus to distort and conceal important truth, and to sell their manhood for bread, are tried for economic heresy, or dismissed on spurious pretexts, and practically blacklisted, a subservient press concealing, condoning, or applauding the act."

PREPARING FOR WAR AT FULTON

Mayor Schwab Calls for Volunteers, and One Hundred and Fifty Are Armed.

Fulton, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Citizens are all quietly preparing for war, which they think may come at any moment. Mayor Schwab last night called for volunteers and over 150 men responded. They were sworn as special policemen and armed with shotguns.

Sheriff Fuller was in the city collecting evidence for the preliminary examination of J. G. Johnson, the attorney, which will be held here next Monday. Major C. W. Hawes, head clerk, returned to the city this morning. The Board of Directors is also here and will meet in the office this week.

William Bennett, City Marshal, is improving, while Julius Sterenberg is still in a very critical condition

IOWA RACE IS WARM.

Close Contest Between Men Who Want to Be Governor.

PARROTT SEEMS TO LEAD.

His Friends Claim at Least Four Hundred Votes.

OTHERS ARE SANGUINE YET

United States Senatorship Cuts Some Figure in the Fight.

CONVENTION MEETS TOMORROW.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 16.—[Special.—The preliminary work for the Republican convention for next Wednesday is in full swing tonight. It is going to be a lively affair next Wednesday, and it is not beyond the possibilities that a deadlock may postpone the nomination of Governor until another day.

The Governorship is not the only prize for which there are contestants. The United States Senatorship is in the game to a certain extent. Senator John H. Gear has had a day the better of his chief opponent, Mr. Cummins. Although the latter has not arrived, Congressman Curtis of the Second District, who is well known as one of Mr. Cummins' managers, came tonight, and will see that Mr. Cummins' interests do not suffer. Senator Gear is the especial champion of Judge Leggett for the Supreme bench, and as Mr. Curtis is also closely allied to the interests of Judge Waterman, it comes about that the contest over the selection of a Judge of the Supreme Court has joined the opposing forces for the struggle of 1900 in a preliminary skirmish.

A canvass of the different headquarters late tonight shows little change from the claims made earlier in the day. A representative of Mr. Parrott said:

"There are few here except the candidates and their workers, so we cannot say positively anything in regard to any changes in the situation. We believe that Byers is weakening, and it seems to us that Shaw is going to be the strong man in that part of the State. As to Parrott's chances, we are certain of something like 600 votes, but we do not believe it policy to develop our full strength on the first ballot, and it is probable he will go into the convention with about 400 votes on the first ballot. We expect to increase this vote rapidly on the second and third ballots, and Mr. Parrott will be nominated on the fourth ballot.

Harsh Tells of His Strength.

Mr. Harsh, when asked in regard to his chances, said:

"I feel that I have the strongest supporters of any of the candidates. The Eighth District is solidly for me, all the factions in the district are united, and I have the cordial support of all. I also have votes amounting to solid delegations from counties in the Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Districts. I am certain that I can go into the convention with 375 votes, and I believe that I will have about 200 votes on the first ballot."

Speaker Byers says that he believes his chances are in as good shape as ever, and, if anything, have improved somewhat. He didn't expect, however, to go into the convention with more than 350 votes at the start, and said his strength was among the delegates with whom he was second choice.

Senator Funk said: "We feel that the situation is in good shape. Our district is holding out admirably. We are still strong in the Tenth District, and we think we have as many roots planted in other parts of the State as any one. We are not making a fight on any one, but are simply sawing wood."

Mr. Shaw's supporters seem to be well pleased with the indications of the growth of their candidate during the day. They were not making any figures, but they thought there was a couple of hundred or more votes for their candidate on the start, and that he would gain rapidly as soon as the break came.

There was a strong effort made during the evening to induce Mr. Flickinger to withdraw and give the Ninth District solidly to Mr. Byers. Some of the friends of the latter candidate stated positively that Mr. Flickinger would be out of the race by tomorrow morning, but up to a late hour he had given no notice of withdrawal.

Urging the Temple Amendment.

The representatives of the railway employés, who were urging a recognition of the temple amendment, are considerably in evidence this evening. It was announced that they would issue an address to the convention, setting forth their wishes in regard to this, and it was stated by some of the leaders in the movement that if Mr. Parrott was nominated they would make a strong fight to have the essence of the Temple amendment incorporated as a plank in the platform. Some of them said they would be satisfied to have this omitted if any other candidate except Parrott was nominated.

After the Governorship is disposed of there is quite a field of candidates developed tonight for Lieutenant-Governor. They are: B. F. Clayton of Warren County, J. H. Smith of Cedar Rapids, George Van Houten of Lenox, and J. C. Milliman of Logan. The nominee, however, will largely be determined by the location of the nominee for Governor. For Superintendent of Public Instruction R. C. Barrett of Osage and O. H. Longwell of Des Moines have opened headquarters. Mr. Sabin, who is a candidate for renomination, says he will not attend the convention, but will devote his attention to institute work, in which he is engaged. His friends claim he is certain of being nominated. Railroad Commissioner Davidson seems to have no opposition for renomination.

Harlan as a Compromise.

About all the candidates and their managers are on the ground today. However, as yet, the rural townships are not largely represented in the hotel lobbies or around the headquarters of the different candidates. For this reason it is difficult to forecast the result. All the candidates for the Governorship have opened headquarters with the exception of Harlan. He is not out of the race, however, and has a number of friends here who are working for him, and who claim that he is the only logical candidate of the combine against Parrott. Their scheme is to play a waiting game in the hope that the influence of the other candidates may prevent a stampede for Parrott until the fourth or fifth ballot, after which time they believe they can show that Parrott cannot be nominated. Mr. Harlan, they say, will only ask the office for one term, and for that reason they urge that he would be more suitable as a compromise candidate than either of the others thus far mentioned. Each of the other candidates has hopes that if he fails to win this time he will be in the race two years hence, but if a younger candidate is selected he would demand the usual second nomination, which would put off the chances of the other statesmen for four years. For this reason the friends of Mr. Harlan say he is the man who should be elected, in case Mr. Parrott fails to win out.

SOLONS GATHER AT MADISON.

Wisconsin Legislature Meets This Afternoon to Pass on Revision of the Statutes.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—About one-half of the members of the State Legislature are already in town to attend the adjourned session of that body, to be called to order at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. This adjourned session of the Legislature is for the purpose of passing on the revision of the statutes enacted at last winter's session, and on which a legislative committee has been at work since adjournment. It is expected that the adjourned session will not continue longer than this week.

At the suggestion of the Governor and other State officers several important amendments have been incorporated into the revision bill, amendments which, if adopted, it is believed, will materially add to the income of the State. Under the present law the State receives $10 for issuing certificates of incorporation to companies having a capital stock of $25,000 or less, and $25 from companies having a capital stock of more than $25,000. The amended bill provides that corporations having a capital stock of $25,000 or less shall pay an incorporation fee of $50, and that they pay 50 cents for every $1,000 of capital stock over and above $25,000. It is also purposed to increase the notary public fees from $2 to $5, and to increase the land office patent fees to $5.

It is estimated that these increases will bring into the State at least an additional revenue of $125,000 annually.

Whether or not new business will be taken up has been the main topic of discussion in connection with the adjourned session. The best opinion is that it will not. Nearly every member, however, has three, four, or more bills prepared, which he will present if the opportunity is given. Under a rule adopted new business can only be taken up by a three-fourths vote, and this is likely to prove a barrier which will check any bill which may be offered.

Hunter Must Stand Trial.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 16.—Judge Cantrill today overruled the demurrer to the indictment returned against Godfrey Hunter and others at the last term of the Franklin Circuit Court for attempting to bribe certain members of the last Kentucky Legislature.

CYCLISTS STOP THE PAYMENT.

Protest Against the Use of Chartered Steamer by Regular Passengers.

About 200 cyclists took advantage of the Chicago Cycling club's excursion to St. Joe and Benton Harbor last Saturday night. It was not so large a crowd as was expected. Every club that had promised to send delegations fell short in numbers, and some who were depended on were not represented at all. The Chicago Cycling club had eighty and the First Regiment fifty on board, and thus the two clubs furnished much more than half of the excursionists. The day was not the best for the outing, for the weather was cold, the clouds threatening, and a west wind blew. The program of games and other gayeties was carried out in a fashion, however, and the wheelmen really did enjoy themselves.

Trouble came, though, when the hour arrived for the homecoming. Resting serenely in the fact that they had a boat chartered for their own use, the pleasure seekers gathered leisurely at the docks. They were greatly surprised, however, to find the boat already filling up with those not cyclists. Some of the guests of the Chicago Cycling club managed to board the boat, but they were unable to get berths. As a consequence those with women in their charge returned to shore and only a portion of the wheelmen returned on the Louisville. A large number waited until the first morning train to return to the city. So many came back on the train that the aisles were full and women had to stand up all the way to town.

"We have stopped payment on the check which we paid the Graham & Morton people," said James Levy, who handles the affair for the cyclists. "I see they claim we chartered the boat for one way only and that we refused to come back on any steamer of the line. The contract which we made, it seems to me, says plainly that we were to have the City of Louisville exclusively both ways. Our contract was for chartering the boat and we paid $350. It made no difference to the company whether we had 600 passengers or but one on board. We had paid for the boat and there was no excuse for any more passengers than those who held our tickets. It is nonsense for them to say now that we had but 200 on board and therefore they lost money on the way out. They should have lost nothing by living up to their contract with us. At present we shall do nothing more than rest on our oars and let the company do what it can to get its pay. That will be early enough for us to show what our standpoint in the case really is."

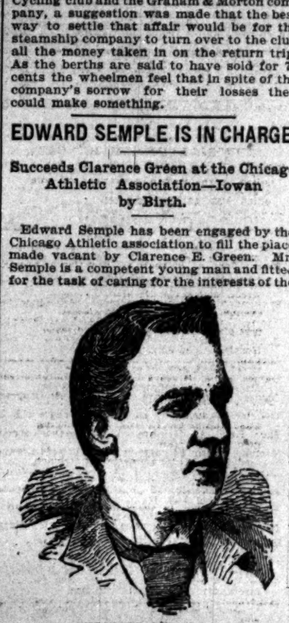
Wheelmen who took the boat from St. Joe to the city tell of the terrific weather which was encountered and of the distress which filled the boat on which there were said to have been 663, only 100 of whom could find berths. Women especially suffered from the heavy sea and the long trip, for the boat took almost eight hours in coming. It is said that the City of Louisville is a rebuilt boat, which, though safe, is inclined to roll even in a light sea. It is short also and seems to run up and down the waves instead of across them.

Although nothing had been done last night to settle the open account of the Chicago Cycling club and the Graham & Morton company, a suggestion was made that the best way to settle that affair would be for the steamship company to turn over to the club all the money taken in on the return trip. As the berths are said to have sold for 75 cents the wheelmen feel that in spite of the company's sorrow for their losses they could make something.

EDWARD SEMPLE IS IN CHARGE.

Succeeds Clarence Green at the Chicago Athletic Association—Iowan by Birth.

Edward Semple has been engaged by the Chicago Athletic association to fill the place made vacant by Clarence E. Green. Mr. Semple is a competent young man and fitted for the task of caring for the interests of the



EDWARD SEMPLE.

club. Born in Keokuk, Ia., in 1867, he grew up in the Hawkeye State, and as a mere youth showed such promise that when C. W. ("Axtell") Williams boomed the Town of Independence, building hotels, business blocks, an opera-house, etc., with the purpose of creating a spot given entirely to the perpetuation of everything pertaining to the trotting horse, young Semple was chosen to fill a responsible position. He has for the last three years acted as cashier at the Bensinger Billiard Hall.

DR. W. L. NOBLE IS APPOINTED.

Now in Charge of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Dr. W. L. Noble was appointed President of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Noble succeeds Dr. W. T. Montgomery, whose resignation, together with those of several other members of the infirmary's medical staff, was handed in some days ago. Dr. Oscar Dodd was also advanced to the position of head surgeon. These changes are the last resulting from the general shake-up which followed the appointment of a new Board of Trustees by Governor Tanner.

SAY LEGION OF HONOR IS O. K.

Officials Laugh at McNamara's Request for a Receivership for the Order.

The report that papers had been filed in the United States Court in Boston on behalf of James McNamara of Jersey City for the appointment of a receiver for the American Legion of Honor is laughed at by local officials of the society. They say the Legion of Honor is at present in a far better financial condition than it has been for years; that it has no outstanding liabilities, and that its membership is increasing at a remarkably fast rate.

RAID HENNIG & CO.

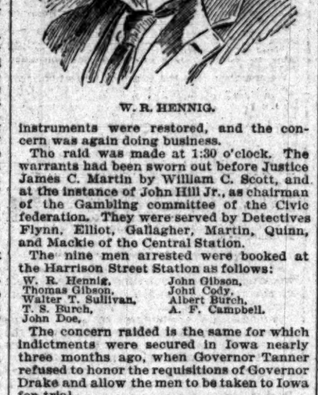
Police Descend on Produce and Stock Exchange.

NINE MEN ARE ARRESTED

Charge Is Keeping a Bucket Shop and Gambling House.

BACK AT WORK IN TWO HOURS

Under municipal and State warrants, charging them with keeping a bucket shop and common gambling house, nine members or employés of the firm of W. R. Hennig & Co., doing business also under the name of the Consolidated Produce and Stock Exchange, Van Buren street and Pacific avenue, were arrested yesterday afternoon and their books and instruments confiscated. Within two hours all had furnished bail, the



W. R. HENNIG.

instruments were restored, and the concern was again doing business.

The raid was made at 1:30 o'clock. The warrants had been sworn out before Justice James C. Martin by William C. Scott, and at the instance of John Hill Jr., as chairman of the Gambling committee of the Civic federation. They were served by Detectives Flynn, Elliot, Gallagher, Martin, Quinn, and Mackie of the Central Station.

The nine men arrested were booked at the Harrison Street Station as follows:

W. R. Hennig,	John Gibson,
Thomas Gibson,	John Cody,
Walter T. Sullivan,	Albert Burch,
T. S. Burch,	A. F. Campbell.
John Fox,	

The concern raided is the same for which indictments were secured in Iowa nearly three months ago, when Governor Tanner refused to honor the requisitions of Governor Drake and allow the men to be taken to Iowa for trial.

Dismay Among Employes.

Consternation reigned in the offices of the concern when the warrants were served at 1:30 o'clock. Some of the detectives marched the nine men to the Harrison Street Station, while others removed sixteen tickers and tape machines, several telegraph instruments, and armfuls of books and accounts. The employés looked at each other dumfounded, but it was only a short time before their services were again needed.

Where the confiscated paraphernalia was kept during their brief absence from the offices it was impossible to ascertain, but Mr. Hennig knew where his chattels were and stated two hours after the raid he had them all back again.

Bail for each of the men arrested was fixed at $900, and the aggregate sum of $8,100 was at once furnished by Dennis Kavanagh.

History of the Concern.

The concern of W. R. Hennig & Co. was formerly conducted under the name of the Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, but the name was changed after the concern was indicted in several counties in Iowa as a result of an exterminating campaign conducted by John Hill Jr., at the instance of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Members of the firm are William R. Hennig, Thomas Gibson, Oliver R. Stratton, and W. R. Chandler. They started in business under the old title in the basement of the Grand Pacific Hotel, in 1894. A year later the police raided the place on complaints that a "tape game" was being run, and a change was made to more elaborate quarters at the corner of Van Buren street and Pacific avenue, where an extensive business has ever since been done over leased wires running through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa. Branches were particularly numerous in the last named State.

Mr. Hill yesterday denounced the firm and said it was not the only one that would receive attention at the hands of the courts. He stated the cases against the men arrested would be prosecuted vigorously.

Calls It Malicious Persecution.

W. R. Hennig denominates the raid upon his place as malicious persecution, inspired by competitors. He declares this persecution has been kept up for years, and that indictments have been secured against him from time to time, only to be quashed when brought into court. He said:

"I can prove I do a legitimate business, and sell more cash delivery wheat than many firms in the Board of Trade. The Consolidated Produce and Stock Exchange has an original charter from the State, giving it powers identical with the Board of Trade. If they can find any competent judicial authority that will say we are doing an illegitimate business I am ready to step down and out; but I am not willing to have my business interfered with by competitors who have warrants sworn out by some man who has no means, and against whom I can get no redress for malicious prosecution. This will not interfere with my business now in the least. We are at work again, and will stay at work until the courts say we must quit, and that they will not do."

The cases against the men arrested were set for 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTS TO ARREST ENRICHT.

Gas Belt Railroad Officers Ask for a Requisition for Chicago Contractor—Two Sides of the Case.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Indianapolis officers left today for Springfield for Governor Tanner's signature to a requisition for Louis Enricht, a Chicago railroad contractor. Enricht is charged with embezzling $34,000 worth of bonds and notes belonging to President Frank Mauss of the Gas Belt railroad.

The scheme to connect Indianapolis with a string of gas belt cities by means of an electric road has been coming to a head for two years. Noah Clodfelter, the promoter, finally got the men to work between Marion and Ellwood last spring, and Enricht was given the contract to furnish rails.

The affidavit charges that Enricht represented to President Mauss that he had 310 tons of rails on the way during June, and secured the $34,000 in bonds and notes for payment. The rails did not arrive, and since then Enricht has been relieved of his contract. The building of the road has been much embarrassed on account of Enricht failing to keep his contract.

Louis Enricht is a contractor and lives at La Grange. Last night he denounced the enterprise and its projectors in severe terms and declared he would fight to the bitter end the requisition proceedings. He said that not only did the alleged railroad company owe him $37,000 for labor performed, for which he had not received a cent, but that he had also put $10,000 in cash into the project.

"They issued me $34,500 worth of notes and $46,000 of bonds," he said, "on account of my contract on June 7. They then stopped my men working because they did not have right of way over the full territory. I was thus prevented from laying rails. They entered into a contract to pay cash every month for grading, building tower houses, etc., but they never paid a cent."

Rupture positively cured. Investigate. No operation. 30 yrs.' experience. Dr. Parker, 88 State-st.

INJUNCTION YET IN FORCE

RESULT OF HEARING IN THE DE ARMIT CASE.

Prospect That the Order Will Be Modified After a Consultation of the Judges—Strikers Gain in Portions of West Virginia and Lose in Others—One-Half of the Force of Miners at Decatur, Ill., Quits Work—No Trouble.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A black eye for the strikers was the result of the hearing of the argument to make perpetual the preliminary injunction granted by the Allegheny County Court last week.

Judges E. H. Stowe and F. H. Collier sat on the bench from 9:30 a. m. until 4 o'clock in the afternoon listening to the testimony in the proceedings of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company to restrain strikers from marching or assembling near the mines at Plum Creek, Sandy Creek, and Turtle Creek.

The court continued the preliminary decree until such time as the case can be finally disposed of.

Judge Collier, in announcing this result, said: "There can be no question as to what our duty is under the testimony, but I am somewhat in doubt as to whether the order should be modified. We cannot determine this without a consultation."

About twenty witnesses were examined and every feature of the strike and what has happened at the mines and camps since the strike began was brought out.

William Fisher, superintendent of the Sandy Creek mine, swore he was shot at after being warned that if he did not quit working he would be "done up." District President Patrick Dolan said Superintendent Thomas B. De Armit rode among the strikers, trying to intimidate or excite them to deeds of violence. He denied having said the court could not stop the camping of strikers. Secretary Warner said he honestly believed W. P. De Armit is the only man standing in the way of better wages for the miners. A number of witnesses swore they had never heard any of the diggers threatened. John T. Miller testified that after being refused wages amounting to $18 Superintendent Samuel De Armit took him by the collar and pushed him from the company's property.

As he was leaving the courtroom this afternoon President W. P. De Armit was served with papers in suits for the miners' wages held by the company.

Deputy Sheriffs Frank Anderson and Robert Kerr fought today and Anderson fatally shot Kerr.

Mrs. Croter, who was evicted on Saturday by Samuel De Armit, has brought a criminal suit charging assault and battery. She says in her charge that her husband was not at home and De Armit took her by the shoulders and threw her out of the house.

Twenty-five hundred miners of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre collieries in the Honeybrook district went on strike this morning and at a meeting tonight resolved in a body to stand together. This is the first defection among the miners of eastern Pennsylvania.

At a meeting in Bellaire, O., tonight it was decided to call out the miners in that locality.

DECATUR MINERS ARE DIVIDED.

One-Half of the Force Idle at the Two Main Shafts in That Place.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Another meeting of the Decatur miners who are in favor of joining the miners generally in the great fight was held at Dougherty's Hall tonight, with many of the visiting strikers present. There were said to be many recruits to the ranks of men who will stop work here, the alleged aggregate being 210 idle out of 475 in the two shafts. All of the Americans and Irish are said to be out, while the Germans and the Polanders are still at work. Sheriff Nicholson has discharged about all of the fifty Deputy Sheriffs he had sworn in.

Carterville, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A feeling of uneasiness has been manifested in the mining situation here today. The miners had called a meeting to take place at the different mines at 7 o'clock this morning, to decide whether they would suspend or not. Out of about 600 miners only one voted to suspend.

After going to work, the miners in the Burr shaft, by a misunderstanding, came out. A meeting was called, and by a unanimous vote the men decided to continue at work.

Judge A. K. Vickers granted an injunction today at Murphysboro, commanding the itinerant strikers to desist from trespassing on the ground or interfering in any way with the employés of the Muddy Valley Mining and Manufacturing company.

Mascoutah, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The coal miners at Lebanon, who went on a strike three weeks ago at the solicitation of General Bradley, returned to work today.

Virginia, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A committee of strikers from Taliula mines waited upon the Cass County Coal company's miners at Ashland today and induced them to quit. The company pays 90 cents per ton, and supplies home trade only.

Brazil, Ind., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The strikers have been working diligently since the mass-meeting Saturday, and have succeeded in bringing out most of the workmen at the various pits. The Central Iron and Steel company secured several flats of West Virginia coal, and will begin operations tomorrow, giving over 300 men employment.

WEST VIRGINIA STILL IN DOUBT

Strikers Gain Ground in Some Regions and Are Discouraged in Others.

Fairmont, W. Va., Aug. 16.—Rea and Carney returned from Tyrconnel this morning and another failure there makes the strike situation here very discouraging to the organizers. The men who are at work in the Fairmont district do not want to strike.

"It is surprising the effect the organizers have on the men," said an operator today. "The Monongah men will not listen to anything their friends may advise and continue out. Every night they make long marches without avail and never appear to get discouraged. The operators are not getting rich out of this strike. Indeed, with the prices we are getting it keeps us busy to pay our men and the dozens of special policemen and guards made necessary. Not a ton of coal is being shipped East, either, as the soft coal workers of Pennsylvania keep that market supplied. Just before the strike the three biggest mines in this region received immense lake contracts which must be filled."

Mattewan, W. Va., Aug. 16.—Eight hundred miners at Simmons' Creek and Logan joined the strikers this morning. Fifteen hundred men are now out in the Norfolk and Western district.

TIGER LAIRS IN NEW DISTRICT.

Many Gamblers Have a Grand Opening Night South of the Jackson Street Limits.

Pursuant to the orders of Chief Kipley all the up-town gamblers have moved into the district south of Jackson street, and not a house was in operation last night between Jackson street and the river.

Hankins opened his new house at 253 Dearborn street and 6 Plymouth place, and Condon, Dahl, and Perry were at home in the Stag Hotel, Plymouth place and Van Buren street. Tom McGinniss, at 17 Plymouth place, put in two extra stud poker tables and will open a crap game tonight. The play was heavy at all the places and the doors were wide open to all comers.

Other houses open in the levee district were Al Bryant's, 611 Clark street; "Mushmouth" Johnson's, 404 State street, and Powers & O'Brien, Polk and State streets. Further south Perry & Smith had a stiff game at Twenty-second and State streets, over Joe Suits' saloon.

Luncheon Car and Cash Burned.

Peter Portles' place of business, a luncheon car, was burned in a barn at 436 State street, which was destroyed by fire yesterday. Hidden away in the car was a roll of bank bills containing $100, and this was also burned.

COURT NOT ITS GOAL

Little Chance That the Gapen Case Will Go There.

MR. MURRAY WELL KNOWN

Eye Witness to His Meeting with the Doctor Found.

NEW CHARGES OF TRUSTEES.

The discovery by Dr. Clarke Gapen that the Board of Trustees of the Kankakee Insane Asylum had to go back on their first quarterly report in order to make a case against him appears to have dampened his ardor to take the controversy into court. Unless the trustees think proper to resent expressions used by Dr. Gapen in a morning paper regarding them, it is unlikely the courts will be called to umpire the dispute.

The discovery of the identity of the man who is alleged to have offered Dr. Gapen the institution for $25,000 or $30,000 a year caused more excitement in gambling circles than among politicians. Charles A. Murray, known as "Kid" Murray, used to practice law in justice courts during the Swift administration. He had an office in the Stock Exchange Building with E. A. Irwin, but was rarely seen there. His real headquarters were, it is said, the office of City Sealer H. Dorsey Patton.

Eye Witness Turns Up.

An eye witness of the meeting between Dr. Gapen and "Kid" Murray was found yesterday.

"I was in a Clark street saloon talking with Murray one evening," said this man. "He asked me to walk down to the Great Northern with him. I did so and was introduced to Dr. Gapen. Dr. Gapen appeared to be waiting for Murray in the corridor. They had a private conversation. I heard a few words and sentences, and afterwards asked Murray if it was about Van Cleave. He replied, 'O, we are going to toss that fellow in the air.' I gathered from what was said that they were going to send out to Iowa to investigate Van Cleave's record. Murray said Van was a former hostler and had borne the name of Riley. Murray told me in a self-satisfied sort of way he was going to see that Dr. Gapen was retained as Superintendent."

The trustees continue to answer Dr. Gapen's reply and to make new charges. His boast of a per capita cost of $116 a year for maintenance they answer with figures to show it was never less than $134.43 a year.

Dr. Gapen came out with a denial that the books had not been balanced in three or four years. An examination of the classification ledger and of the general ledger shows few or no entries were made between 1894 and the end of Dr. Gapen's administration.

Bidding System a Farce.

The trustees deny they have abandoned the system of purchasing supplies by competitive bidding, but they aver that Dr Gapen's bidding system was a farce. They say he managed it himself and kept the trustees and unsuccessful bidders in ignorance of the prices paid.

President Small tells the following in this connection:

"John G. Knecht & Co., wholesale dry goods men, used to bid, but being unsuccessful they ceased paying attention to the hospital business. They, however, continued to receive printed notices every once in awhile saying their bid had been received but that there was another lower. Dr. Gapen never let the trustees know anything about the purchase of supplies, though the law requires them to attend to it. That was one of the reasons former Trustee Radeke resigned. Dr. Gapen made a trip down to Springfield on one occasion and was told by Governor Altgeld to go ahead and do as he pleased and if the trustees did not ratify his action he would appoint men who would."

The trustees are not losing sight of the original subject of dispute.

Surplus Proves a Myth.

"It is true," they say, "that on the faith of Dr. Gapen's statements we sent in a report five days after we came into office crediting him with a surplus. We thought there was a surplus and were pained and astonished when additional bills, many six months or a year old, came in at the next meeting. Such bills continue to come in. We afterwards learned that Dr. Gapen ordered the storekeeper to hold back certain bills until the unadjusted indebtedness amounted to $42,000, instead of $21,000. We have paid off over $4,000.

"Dr. Gapen replies these bills were for supplies ordered for use after he left the hospital. Now, he knows the law fixes what shall go into a balance sheet. Supplies are supposed to be on hand all the time. We found a low supply. It would not be so bad for Dr. Gapen to claim credit for supplies left by him if he had charged himself with supplies he found when he took charge. We do not think it fair for him to play both ends against the middle."

SALOON-OWNER A COUNTESS.

Widow Nebon Marries Carl Cronhelin, Boston's Lucky Dishwasher.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A wedding with a romance behind it occurred at the American House today. The recently fledged Swedish Count, Carl Cronhelin, who arose from the humble but honest employment of a dishwasher by the death of Count Henrik Julius to an alleged income of $46,000 a year besides the title, wedded a pretty Swedish widow of 30 years. They immediately started for Buffalo, where the Count had previously been to make the necessary arrangements, and soon will depart for Sweden and the ancestral estates.

The arrangements had been made quietly and the time of the wedding was kept a secret, although it was known that Mrs. Nebon, widow of a Cross street saloonkeeper, was to become the happy Countess, and also that her barkeeper, as an especial friend of the new Count, was to have the position of personal attendant at something like $5,000 per year. This fortunate person is Gustav Olsen.

Mrs. Nebon, now the Countess, is said to have shown great modesty and judgment in selecting her outfit, selecting serviceable rather than expensive things. Her first husband, the saloonkeeper, committed suicide as a result, it was said, of overindulgence in drink. Her acquaintance with the Count is said to have been quite recent.

PANIC IN ALPHA SOROSIS CLUB.

Negro Burglar Captured in the Attic, but Escapes and Is Caught Again.

Alpha Sorosis club, 52 Dearborn street, was thrown into a panic at noon yesterday by the discovery of William Smith, colored, lurking behind a pile of trunks in the attic. The capture of the burglar was the most exciting event in the history of the club. Even after he was captured the trouble did not end, for he would not stay under arrest. He broke away from the policeman who was marching him to the Harrison Street Police Station and was recaptured only after a hard run of three or four blocks through alleys, under wagons, over running cable trains, and through a cigar store into a neighboring saloon.

Hanna on Short Rations.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 16.—Senator Hanna's yacht Comanche arrived here at noon today, and immediately left for the lower lakes. The party ran almost out of provisions on the trip from Nipigon to the Soo, and were on short rations for three days.

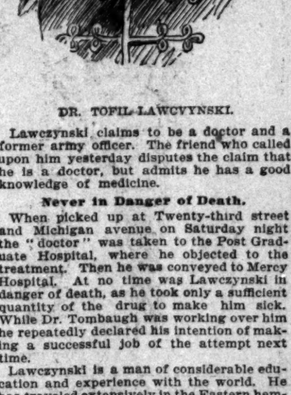
SUICIDE IS HIS HOBBY.

BUT LAWCZYNSKI, THE MYSTERIOUS POLE, NEVER KILLS HIMSELF.

Identity of the Foreigner, Cured of a Case of Poisoning in Mercy Hospital, Is Revealed by an Acquaintance—The Michigan Avenue Attempt on Saturday Night Was Not His First—He Fought Against General Weyler in Cuba.

Theophile Lawczynski, the Pole who was taken to Mercy Hospital on Saturday night suffering from the effects of a mild case of poison, has recovered, and will be discharged from that institution today. But, as he seems to wear the title of professional suicide, after having made half a dozen attemps to take his life, and has threatened to make another and successful attempt, he may be heard from again before many days.

Considerable mystery was for a day or two attached to this man with the tangled, barb-like name. He declined to reveal his identity, but this was discovered yesterday afternoon when a Polish physician, who lives in Dixon street, called at the hospital.



DR. TOFIL LAWCVYNSKI.

Lawczynski claims to be a doctor and a former army officer. The friend who called upon him yesterday disputes the claim that he is a doctor, but admits he has a good knowledge of medicine.

Never in Danger of Death.

When picked up at Twenty-third street and Michigan avenue on Saturday night the "doctor" was taken to the Post Graduate Hospital, where he objected to the treatment. Then he was conveyed to Mercy Hospital. At no time was Lawczynski in danger of death, as he took only a sufficient quantity of the drug to make him sick. While Dr. Tombaugh was working over him he repeatedly declared his intention of making a successful job of the attempt next time.

Lawczynski is a man of considerable education and experience with the world. He has traveled extensively in the Eastern hemisphere, and came to this country from Cuba several months ago. His acquaintances here are inclined to believe his claim that he fought on the side of the Cuban insurgents. He was twice wounded in engagements with Weyler's Spaniards, and bears the marks of battle.

Little Money; Many Clothes.

He is without funds but has a first-class wardrobe. His "suicide" record covers a period of several months. Poison was used in each case, once in Stevens Point, Wis., and again at Detroit. He came to Chicago a month ago from Manitowoc, Wis., where he was confined in an insane hospital for the attempt to die at Stevens Point.

Lawczynski had lodgings at 57 West Division street. His strange actions were noticed, for the simple people with whom he came in daily contact were not partial to his lordly manner, which they thought hardly in keeping with the gaunt state of his pocketbook.

Polish residents in the northwestern section have seen more or less of Lawczynski and have regarded his claims to position with indifference. His relatives are not thought to be identified with aristocratic classes of Russian Poland. He is about 35 years old, and has what is sometimes termed "a distinguished military bearing."

As a Bogus Doctor.

Dr. M. P. Kossakowski of Noble street has known Lawczynski for a month. He first heard of him through a paragraph in a Winona, Minn., Polish newspaper, which contained the statement the man was a specialist in medicine and a graduate of a St. Petersburg, Russia, military academy.

Desiring the services of an assistant Dr. Kassakowski induced Lawczynski to come to Chicago. On the day of his arrival the newcomer threatened to shoot himself. He was asked to show his diplomas, but could not produce them. He tried in vain to induce the State Board of Health to recognize his claims as a doctor. Two years ago he went to Mexico from Cuba and there happening to be a Pan-American medical convention in that city at the time he introduced himself as a European delegate. Recently, when he attempted to prescribe for Polish residents of Chicago, they refused his services.

CONVERT GARBAGE INTO FUEL.

Dr. F. W. Reilly Suggests a Plan for Utilizing the Refuse for Fuel.

A new plan for disposing of the city's garbage has been suggested by Dr. F. W. Reilly, Assistant Commissioner of Health. The plan contemplates the conversion of refuse into fuel by exposing it to the waste heat in the city's power plants. Dr. Reilly declares that each of the thirty-five pumping and electric light power stations now being operated by the city could be utilized in disposing of the garbage without a dollar of extra expense in maintenance. These stations are located in different parts of the city, and by carefully arranging the districts the garbage would have to be carted but a short distance. The plan in detail is to have a large metal box placed in the chimney of each power house.

Exposure to the heat, it is claimed, will dry and partly carbonize the garbage. A way of handling the refuse matter in the chimneys, it is said, would be by means of a set of elevator buckets attached to an endless chain. The expense of preparing the power house chimneys for receiving the garbage, the doctor argues, would be exceedingly small.

Dr. Reilly has conferred with Health Commissioner Reynolds, and the city may give the system a practical test in the near future. It is estimated that the city would save $250,000 a year in such a system.

REID TALKS ABOUT SHERMAN,

Denounces Recent Newspaper Stories as Absurd—Their Relations Are Pleasant.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A reporter attempted to interview Mr. Whitelaw Reid today regarding the stories about his taking Secretary Sherman's place, and his alleged disagreeable interview with him.

"I don't think the public takes any interest in such trash," was Mr. Reid's reply, "nor can I think any intelligent newspaper believes it. I don't know that anybody is going to take Mr. Sherman's place, or that he has any notion of retiring. I had no disagreeable interview with him. I never even saw the absurd story till he himself sent it to me in a letter denouncing it as false, mean, and malicious. When I landed on Saturday I telegraphed him that I wanted to call on him early in the week at his convenience. I did call on Monday. He has honored me with his friendship since boyhood, but in the whole thirty-five or forty years of our acquaintance I never had a pleasanter interview."

Omaha's New Chief of Police.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Ex-Postmaster Con Gallagher was elected Chief of Police of Omaha tonight. This breaks the deadlock in the commission, which has continued since Jan. 1. Martin White of Chicago was the first choice, but failed to secure a majority of the votes.

SHOTS MEET A WRIT.

Mrs. Arno Utilizes Constable H. M. James as a Target.

HE ALSO USES A PISTOL.

Breaks In the Woman's House to Attach Some Furniture.

BOMBARDMENT AND ARREST.

Mrs. Lucille Arno, 410 Twenty-seventh street, fired five shots at H. M. James, a constable from Justice Hotaling's court, yesterday afternoon after the constable, armed with a writ of attachment, had broken in the door to her home. The constable retaliated with two shots from his revolver, but none of the bullets did any damage other than to break a few pieces of crockery.

Several months ago Mrs. Arno purchased $90 worth of furniture from Spiegle & Co., 326 to 332 State street. The bill had been paid with the exception of $30, and this amount the employé of the firm called at the house of Mrs. Arno to collect yesterday morning. Mrs. Arno says she told the collector that her daughter, who is in the theatrical business, would be paid this week, after which she would make a payment on account.

The collector left the house, but at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Constable James called at the house, armed with an attachment for the furniture purchased from Spiegle & Co. He rapped at the front door, and, receiving no response, went to the rear door. Mrs. Arno refused to admit him and he burst the door open.

As the door opened Mrs. Arno fired three shots at James. None of the shots took effect and the constable retaliated by firing two shots at Mrs. Arno. Both of his bullets missed their mark, but crashed through pieces of crockery on the pantry shelves. Mrs. Arno then fired two more shots, but without doing any damage.

At this stage of the proceedings Officer Michael White of the Twenty-second Street Station arrived on the scene and placed Mrs. Arno and Constable James under arrest.

At the station Lieutenant Cudmore listened to the stories of the prisoners and released the constable.

Mrs. Arno was sent to the Thirty-fifth Street Station, where she was locked up charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

TWENTY MINERS BADLY HURT.

Twenty-three Coal Cars Filled with Men Get Beyond Control.

Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The little mining village of Hiteman, near here, is in mourning tonight. The mines of the Wapello Coal company were visited this morning by one of the most terrible mine accidents ever known in the State. Twenty men were seriously injured, three, and possibly four, of whom will die.

The full quota of 200 men were let down the main shaft of the mine this morning and crowded the twenty-five small coal cars waiting at the foot of the shaft to convey the men down a steep incline to their rooms for the day's work. The train had hardly reached its full speed when a rear coupling broke and the forward twenty-three cars were dashed down the steep grade, at the foot of which was a sharp curve. As the train rounded this curve the cars jumped the track and men and cars were thrown together in a frightful mass.

Help was secured from above and the work of rescue commenced. As the men were dug unconscious and bleeding from the mass of débris they were placed in cars and sent to the ground above. Crazed women and children who had heard the terrible news crowded around each new body sent up, only to find a loved one probably dead or dying.

The injured men were sent to their homes as fast as possible, and physicians, reinforced by a number from Albia, did all in their power to relieve the suffering of the unfortunate miners.

INQUIRY ON CROWDED BOAT.

Collector Russell Asks an Explanation Touching the City of Milwaukee.

Collector Martin J. Russell set on foot yesterday an investigation of charges that the steamship City of Milwaukee returned from St. Joseph in an overcrowded condition on Sunday night.

"I have written to the Graham and Morton people," said Mr. Russell, "asking an explanation of the matter. If no satisfactory explanation is given by the steamboat company it will be referred to the District Attorney."

The collector of the port, by virtue of his office, is empowered to see that the navigation laws are enforced. The City of Milwaukee is licensed at 1,500 passengers, and carrying over that amount would render the company liable. G. P. Cory, general agent of the Graham and Morton company, denied that the boat was overcrowded on her return trip on Sun

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sped when a rear coupling
forward twenty-three cars
own the steep grade, at the
was a sharp curve. As the
this curve the cars jumped
nen and cars were thrown to-
rtiful mass.
ured from above and the work
menced. As the men were
s and bleeding from the mass
were placed in cars and
above. Crazed women and
had heard the terrible news
f each new body sent up, only
one probably dead or dying.
men were sent to their homes
isible, and physicians, rein-
mber from Albia, did all in
relieve the suffering of the un-
ers

ON CROWDED BOAT.

ssell Asks an Explanation
ing the City of Mil-
waukee.

artin J. Russell set on foot
investigation of charges that
City of Milwaukee returned
h in an overcrowded condition
ht.
tten to the Graham and Mor-
said Mr. Russell, "asking an
e the matter. If no satis-
tion is given by the steam-
it will be referred to the Dis-
r of the port] by virtue of his
owered to see that the naviga-
enforced. The City of Mil-
ensed at 1,500 passengers, and
that amount would render the
le. G. P. Cory, general agent
m and Morton company, de-
boat was overcrowded on her
Sunday.

MPLY
ACES
thes, blackheads, red, rough, oily,
itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and
and baby blemishes prevented by
oap, the most effective skin purify-
tifying soap in the world, as well as
greatest for toilet, bath, and nursery.
ticura
ut the world. Potter D. and C. Corp.,
ton. "How to Beautify the Skin," free
UMORS Permanently Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.
ing Merchants
Invited to Inspect
dz Shoes
ket & Monroe-sts.
Optician,
Tribune Bldg
d Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted.
Artificial eyes, etc.
Dressing, Manicuring, Chi-
ropody, Facial Massage, Elec-
trolysis, Ladies' Turkish
Baths.
HAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

TO BUY GOLD MINES.

Unlimited Capital from Chicago and New York.

SYNDICATES SEND MEN.

Big Passenger Lists of the Outgoing Steamers.

THOUSANDS IN A BLOCKADE.

Difficulties of Travel and Hardships in the Fields.

PHASES OF THE MINING FEVER.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The steamer Humboldt left the sound this evening for St. Michael's with 250 passengers, ninety of whom are from San Francisco, and 400 tons freight, principally miners' outfits.

It is the intention on arriving at St. Michael's to take knockdown barges, which are cured, put them together, and start up the Yukon River towed by a tug. It is hard to get to Dawson before the river freezes. All preparations are made to carry out this program. Among other things in the cargo is an electric light plant, to be located on one of the barges at Dawson City and operated during the winter.

Among those on board are two representatives of Clarence King, the New York mining expert, who are going to the upper Yukon basin for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the country and its probable richness as a mining district. Mr. King has been on the sound several days, and has gained a great deal of information on the subject of the Klondike placers. He is also interested in the quartz ledges that are reported as being situated in the headwaters of the Yukon and Stewart Rivers.

Chicago and New York capital is being sent to the Klondike in unlimited amounts.

John J. Malone of Tacoma goes as representative of New York and Tacoma capitalists. His selection as their Klondike representative was made largely through the instrumentality of Truman W. Enos of Tacoma, Vice President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank of this city, commonly known as the Vanderbilt Bank, for the reason that George Vanderbilt is a heavy stockholder in the institution. Mr. Enos is now in New York, consulting with the men at that end of the syndicate. Colonel Washburn, ex-editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, is also a passenger. Captain Bonfield expects to run to St. Michael's in eight days.

The Humboldt carries a stern wheel steamer, which will be put together at St. Michael's, and a tender called the Edith. W. W. Sprague, formerly Sheriff of Pierce County, writes to his wife from Dyea, on his way to the Klondike, that he is sorry he started so early. Mr. Sprague says the pass from Dyea is thoroughly blockaded and there is but little hope of the majority of the large crowd camped at Dyea getting through until after winter sets in and things are frozen up tight.

Sprague advises those contemplating the trip to wait until spring before they start, as they can live cheaper at home than at Dyea and get into the interior just as early.

Tomorrow the steamship City of Seattle sails from Tacoma with 400 passengers, a large number of horses, and other freight. A number of Chicago people will go on the Seattle, including Mr. Weare of the Alaska Trading company and Mr. and Mrs. Gage.

DANGERS OF THE ALASKAN TRIP

Difficulties of Travel and Hardships That Are to Be Encountered in the North.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The steamer North Fork, which was to have sailed for St. Michael's today, still lies at her dock, and stevedores are busy piling more freight on the already badly overcrowded vessel, and she will not get away till tomorrow morning.

The North Fork is declared by the Seamen's union to be unfit to go to sea. Their statements seem well founded. The federal inspectors, however, have decided that she may sail, and the Captain asserts that the charges of the sailors are untrue and are due to the fact that he persists in employing non-union men. At any rate, the steamer is dangerously low in the water, and her deck is piled so high with coal and provisions that the vessel is unsteady. The passengers, 115 in number, are taking long chances, so old seamen assert, and are almost certain to spend long months in the snow and ice before they reach Dawson. Many of the travelers of the North Fork are packed away in rough bunks, built in every conceivable place. Some are doomed to sleep in the forehold. Twenty women who have taken passage will sleep in the cabin.

George L. Fish, wholesale grocer of Oakland, returned this morning from Dyea and Skaguay with his wife. Mr. Fish gives a most discouraging account of the present condition of affairs at both Dyea and Skaguay, and predicts that the coming winter will mean suffering and death for many among the thousands of adventurers. He went north to investigate the possibility of sending supplies to the Klondike over the pass. Mr. Fish said:

"If you want to do a service to humanity advise men and women to stay away from Dyea and Skaguay. The day I left Dyea there were three funerals. Two were those of young men who had attempted to cross the Dyea River. The last funeral was that of a young man who had reached the summit of Chilkoot Pass. He was entirely out of provisions, and goaded by desperation by the pangs of starvation he stole a side of bacon. He was detected by two of the party from whose outfit he stole and was shot to death by them. An inquest was held and a verdict of justifiable homicide was rendered by the prospectors.

"At least 5,000 people are camped at Dyea and Skaguay, and the majority of them will remain there through the winter. Starvation and death will stalk among them."

PLENTY OF EASTERN CAPITAL.

Chicago and New York Syndicates Will Buy a Great Deal of Mining Property.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—On the Humboldt, sailing for St. Michael's tonight, are a large number of representatives of Eastern syndicates, who are going to Alaska for the purpose of purchasing mines and groups of mines on the Klondike and in the best known districts along the Yukon River most accessible to travel.

They are not limited to placers, but are instructed to negotiate for large low grade gold quartz claims; nor are they limited as to price on desirable property. Their expenses are paid and they are all splendidly outfitted for a year's work of gathering up promising mining property. They receive as payment one-tenth of the gross amount realized from property secured. One young man, until recently in the employ of the Great Northern railroad company at an insignificant salary as a clerk, bears a commission from a company in the East representing $6,000,000, and his contract calls for 10 per cent gross on all his purchases.

Clarence King of New York is among the principal mining men and geologists who have taken passage on the Humboldt, but it is not known whether he goes in his own interest or in that of Eastern syndicates.

Passage has been engaged on the Queen, sailing on the 22d, for representatives of a number of Chicago syndicates who not only intend to take in the Klondike and Yukon but propose covering southeastern Alaska as well. They are instructed to bond and buy first-class placer and gold quartz mines all over the territory. Old mining men say this means a mining boom in Alaska such as the world has never witnessed, and it judgment is exercised in the purchases there needn't be a wildcat in business, because

CARRYING BAGGAGE ACROSS THE ALASKA PASSES.

there are mines of merit sufficient to warrant honest dealings.

The City Council failing to comply with Mayor Wood's reasonable request for three months' absence, he sails tonight on his own chartered vessel, the Humboldt, without permission. William Moore of Dawson, who is familiar with the Yukon River from Dawson to St. Michael's, has this to say of it: "St. Michael's Island is a very inhospitable shore, possessing neither fire wood nor fresh water. Wood is towed in on barges from a distance of twelve miles, and it is mostly drift gathered on the coast. Water for drinking and domestic purposes is found three miles from the island, or is procured from melting snow. There is a rise and fall of tide of fully twenty feet."

CANADA LIKELY TO BE BLAMED

There Are Sure to Be Many Hardships and Fatalities in the Bush to Alaska.

London, Aug. 16.—Mr. Louis H. Davies, Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce today, said every vestige of feeling in favor of union with the United States had long disappeared. Canada, he added, had nothing to gain thereby.

Continuing, Mr. Davies warned intending emigrants against the tremendous difficulties of the Klondike, saying they would go there at their own risk and that the Canadian government had not advised it. Hundreds and thousands, he insisted, were going there ill provided with money or supplies and they would die in the passes before touching the Klondike. Mr. Davies also said that a reaction was certain to follow and that Canada would be blamed for it.

Referring to the United States tariff, Mr. Davies said the Dingley bill had built up a prohibitive wall against Canadian trade, which the government of the Dominion had resolved to greatly transfer to Great Britain.

New York, Aug. 16.—A dispatch from Washington says Secretary Gage has just received from the Minister of the Interior of Canada an official report of the Yukon mining district. It is a condensation of the reports of William Ogilvie, the Dominion Land Surveyor, and contains other matter from officers of the Canadian government who have previously visited the region or are there now.

At the outset the Minister states that the report is published in response to numerous public demands.

"The object," he says, "is not to induce any one to go to that remote country at the present time. Until better means of communication are established a man undertakes serious risks in going there unless he has sufficient resources to tide over the long winter. After September egress from the country is practically impossible until the following June, and a person who has not been successful in locating a paying claim has to depend for his subsistence upon finding employment. Wages are at times abnormally high, but the labor market is very narrow and easily overstocked.

"It is estimated that up to the middle of May 1,500 to 1,600 persons had crossed the Dyea this year. Several hundred more will go by steamers up the Yukon. Whether employment will be available for all and for the considerable population already in the district is somewhat doubtful. It will therefore be wise for those who contemplate going to the Yukon district to give serious consideration to the matter before coming to a decision."

An extract from the report of A. E. Willis, assistant surgeon for 1895, is given to indicate the climate of the Klondike, characteristics of the inhabitants, and the mode of living. He also describes the kind of men that should go to the Klondike. He says: "The climate is wet. During the winter months the cold is intense, with usually considerable wind. A heavy mist rising from open plains in the river settles down in the valley in extreme weather. This dampness makes the cold felt much more and is conducive to the rheumatic pains, colds, and the like. In selecting men to live in this country, I beg to submit a few remarks, some of which will be of assistance to the medical examiners in making their recommendations.

"Men should be sober, strong, and healthy. They should be practical men, able to adapt themselves quickly to their surroundings. Special care should be taken to see that their lungs are sound, that they are free from rheumatism and rheumatic tendency, and their joints, especially knee joints, are strong and have never been weakened by injury or disease. It is important to consider their temperaments. Men should be of cheerful, hopeful dispositions, and willing workers. Those of sullen, morose natures, although they may be good workers, are very apt, as soon as the novelty of the country wears off, to become dissatisfied, pessimistic, and melancholy."

William J. Jones, United States Commissioner to Alaska, assigned to St. Michael's, has sent to the Interior department the following report on the gold rush in a letter dated at Dyea, Alaska, Aug. 4: "There are nearly 1,800 people in the Dyea and Skaguay routes and both trails are blocked. People are throwing away their packs and provisions and rushing headlong to the mines. Great distress, hardships, and suffering and possible death from hunger and exposure are sure to follow next winter, an opinion that is entertained by old Alaska prospectors who have visited that part of the world in late years and know the situation."

Mr. Jones is one of the two men whose duplicate appointments for the same post created a complication which has not yet been entirely straightened out. Neither man yet knows that the other has been commissioned.

WIRE SERVICE TO KLONDIKE.

Proposition of the Canadian Government to Build and Operate a Telegraph Line.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—The Canadian government has submitted formal proposals to this government to establish communication with the Klondike region in Alaska by the construction of a telegraph line from the head of winter navigation on the Lynn Canal, in the center of the Klondike district. The proposals have been taken under advisement. They have been approved by the British Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and were forwarded by the Governor General of Canada, through the British Embassy, to the State department, and referred to the Interior department. There the papers are lockd up, pending consideration.

The proposals, while reserving the right of either country pending the settlement of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada south of Mount St. Elias, urge the expediency of establishing a permanent route, giving access to the interior at all seasons of the year. The most feasible route, in the judgment of the Canadian authorities, would be to start from the head of winter navigation on the Lynn Canal (the body of water running from near Juneau up beyond Dyea and Chilkoot, forming part of the present overland route), crossing the mountains by White Pass or by any other pass which may seem more accessible, and proceed northward to Fort Selkirk, and thence to Klondike.

The Canadian government asserts its readiness to undertake to open communication by constructing a telegraph line from the head of winter navigation on the Lynn Canal, traversing a distance of eighty miles across the summit of the mountain range, where a trail can be followed to Fort Selkirk and Klondike. That government also signifies its intention, in case the propositions are adopted, to erect suitable places for shelter at periods from forty to fifty miles along the line and keep up dog trains during the winter months for the conveyance of the mails to and from the interior.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger has been notified by telegraph that arrangements were made today for forwarding mails for the Alaskan gold fields by the steamer Humboldt, which sailed this evening from Seattle. The Humboldt goes direct to St. Michael's, and the mails will be forwarded immediately to Circle City and the Klondike field.

CONTROL NORTHERN PASSES.

Canadian Map Showing That the United States Owns the Gold Routes.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 16.—A map has been issued by a British publishing house at Victoria, B. C., that places the international boundary between the United States and Canada in a manner that meets all the contentions of the Americans.

It also places the boundary so as to deprive the Britisher of an entrance to the available passes into the Klondike gold diggings.

The territory on the Stickeen River (larger in extent than the whole of the State of Connecticut), which this country has laid claim to, but which the Britishers refuse to cede, is by this new map placed under American jurisdiction.

At first the sensation created by the publication of this map by a British publisher resulted in heaping abuse upon him and demands through the British Columbia press for its suppression.

Later the Britishers took the matter philosophically, and say that, inasmuch as Puget Sound is declared by the Americans not to be a part of the ocean, so also the inlets along the Alaskan coast must not be taken into consideration in allowing the United States a strip thirty miles inland.

This would, if allowed by an international court, bring the boundary further into Alaska territory than heretofore claimed by Britishers.

The publisher of the new map says that he is not "bonused" by the Board of Trade nor the government of British Columbia in making his map.

This statement is a thorn in the side of the Britishers.

CARGO OF GIRLS FOR KLONDIKE.

Scheme of a St. Paul Man to Furnish Wives for the Gold Miners.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—L. M. Keenan will send a consignment of marriageable young women to Alaska in the spring. He intends spending the winter scouring the matrimonial ranges in the States in search of material for the venture. The first steamboat up the Yukon in 1898 will carry his stock to market.

Housekeepers—thus he reasons—are worth their weight in gold to the miners. Many respectable spinsters would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity, but they lack the means to reach the diggings. Those who can pay their passage have no desire to seek husbands under such conditions.

In an interview concerning his scheme, Keenan said: "Some people think I can't make my speculation succeed. I know better. I've been at the Klondikes, and seen the situation. I've talked with the miners, and I know what they want. Nice 18 or 20-year-old girls, respectable, good looking, and willing to work, will go like hot cakes. Medium grades should bring $2,000 or $3,000 a head. That will cover the cost of transportation and leave a handsome profit."

MOVEMENTS KLONDIKE STEAMERS.

To Arrive.

Date.	Port.	Name.	From
Aug. 25	Seattle and Tacoma	Portland	St. Michael's
Sept. 5	Seattle	Cleveland	St. Michael's
Sept. 5	San Francisco	Excelsior	St. Michael's

To Sail from Tacoma and Seattle.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.
Aug. 17	Farallon	Dyea.
Aug. 17	City of Seattle	Dyea.
Aug. 22	Queen	Dyea.
Aug. 24	Rosalie	Dyea.
Aug. 25	Edith	Dyea.
Aug. 27	Willamette	Juneau.
Aug. 27	City of Topeka	Juneau.
Aug. 27	City of Seattle	Dyea.
Sept. 1	Alki	Dyea.
Sept. 1	Humboldt	St. Michael's
Sept. 10	Portland	Dyea.

To Sail from San Francisco.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.
Aug. 19	Walla Walla	Dyea.
Aug. 19	Bessie K.	St. Michael's
Aug. 22	Novo	St. Michael's
Aug. 22	Louisa D.	St. Michael's

Will Display Views of Klondike.

Stereopticon views of scenes in the Klondike gold regions will be on exhibition on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings at Steinway Hall. They will be displayed by George E. Moran, who has just returned from an extensive tour in Alaska.

Mills Resume at Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Alabama rolling mill at Gate City, after an idleness of six weeks, resumed last night in all departments, giving employment to 700 men. The Birmingham rolling mill put on its finishing departments tonight, making 1,300 men at work at that place. The stock-houses at the rolling mills are practically empty, and orders on hand are sufficient to run the mills several months.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prescription No. 2851, put up by Eimer & Amend and sold by Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe-st. and 24 Washington-st., will relieve those afflicted with rheumatism. Try a bottle.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer, is used all the world over.

ON DECK OF THE CLEVELAND AS IT LEFT TACOMA.

IN REPLY TO GROSS.

Address of Building Trades Council to the Public.

ITS ACTION IS DEFENDED

School Contractors Take Action Against the Union.

TWO ARE TIRED OF FIGHT.

The Building Trades Council issued an address to the public yesterday in reply to the statements made by Howard H. Gross, acting chairman of the Building and Grounds committee of the Board of Education. It defends the action of the council in its present controversy with the Board of Education, and is signed by Edward Carroll, President; W. T. Sherman, Secretary of the council; and T. M. Ryan, chairman of the Board of Business Agents. It is as follows:

Chicago, Aug. 16, 1897.—To the Public: In reply to the published statement of Howard H. Gross, acting Chairman of the Building and Grounds committee of the Board of Education, the Building Trades council desires to make the following statement:

The statement that the Board of Education was not given sufficient time to consider the claims of union men is ludicrous in the face of the following facts:

On Dec. 2, 1896, a committee was appointed by the Board of Business Agents to wait upon the Board of Education and endeavor to make arrangements for the employment of union men only on all work of the Board of Education. The committee on Jan. 29, 1897, presented to the Board of Education a copy of the claims as adopted by the Board of Education of St. Louis, Mo., which provides for the employment of union men only, and further provides that in case of the failure of a contractor to comply with the provisions of the clause the work shall be completed by the Board of Education at the expense of the contractor, and requested that the Board of Education take similar action.

The matter was referred to the Buildings and Grounds committee, and at the following meeting of that committee the matter was laid on the table on account of a protest of one non-union contractor.

We maintain that the Board of Education, having the power to specify as to the nature and quality of material used in the construction of its buildings, it also has the power to specify as to the nature of the labor to be employed.

The Board of Education, being a public body, should be the first to take steps for the employment of union labor, as thereby it would be doing its share toward insuring a living wage to the workmen enabling them to give their children the opportunity to attend the public schools and become good citizens.

We therefore call upon all taxpayers to give this matter their most careful consideration, as we believe it far better that labor should receive fair compensation than that public funds should be expended for soup tickets and the maintenance of almhouses.

Contractors Take Action.

At a morning meeting of the contractors working on the various school buildings, held in the rooms of the Building and Grounds committee, a resolution was passed that a committee be appointed to wait on the board and request it not to comply with the demand of the Building Trades Council to insert a union labor clause in all contracts.

There was some opposition, however, the J. G. McCarthy Painting company and J. J. Barrett, plumber, voting in the negative.

The committee consists of Robert Girling, J. A. Miller, George Olson, J. J. Wade, Herman Miller, and J. B. Noelle. It will meet tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the Builders and Traders' Exchange to formulate its report.

The real purpose of the meeting, which was called at Architect Patton's request, was to see if something could not be done by which the old school buildings could be finished in time for the scool opening in September. He suggested that a committee be apointed to wait upon the Building Trades Council, to ascertain if it would not consent to the work being finished on the old buildings. If the council would agree to this, he said, he would be willing to suspend work for a time on the new buildings until the question at issue could be decided.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Board of Education was also authorized to wait upon the Building Trades Council, and ask for permission to finish the old school buildings in accordance with Architect Patton's request.

GEORGE H. FRENCH IS DEAD.

Proprietor of the Drexel Cafe Succumbs to an Acute Attack of Heart Disease.

George H. French, proprietor of the Drexel Café, died suddenly at his residence, 5422 Cornell avenue, at 11 o'clock on Sunday night. His death, which was from an acute attack of heart disease, came most unexpectedly, as he had been at his place of business until 6 o'clock on Saturday night.

Mr. French was one of the oldest and best known of the city's caterers, and had at various times been connected with leading Chicago firms in the catering line. During the World's Fair he managed the enterprises of the Wellington company, and since that time has conducted the café with which he was connected at the time of his death. He was 49 years old, and a wife and one daughter, 10 years of age, survive him.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been perfected, but it is expected to take place from the family residence in Hyde Park at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Colonel Samuel Chester Reid.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—The body of the late Colonel Samuel Chester Reid, son of the famous Captain Samuel Chester Reid, who sailed the brig Armstrong, and himself a noted officer and writer, was cremated today. Tomorrow the ashes will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, and placed in the grave of his father.

Charles Compton.

London, Aug. 16.—Charles Compton, the actor, is dead.

FUNERAL OF SENATOR GEORGE.

Services Held at Jackson, Miss., Yesterday and the Interment Takes Place Today.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The body of the late Senator George was escorted from Jackson to Carrollton this afternoon, accompanied by the Capital Light Guards, forty strong, and a large number of prominent citizens.

At 11 o'clock tomorrow he will be laid to rest beside his wife. Funeral services were held here today at noon, all stores and places of business closing. A number of Senators will attend the burial tomorrow.

Baby Bison and Mother at Lincoln Park Zoo.

CARBOLIC ACID CAUSES DEATH.

Miss Mary Bartel Takes It by Mistake, Thinking It Was Medicine.

Mary Bartel died yesterday at her parents' residence, 6427 Aberdeen street, from the effects of a dose of carbolic acid which she took by mistake. Miss Bartel was 26 years old and was employed by Rand & McNally. She had been an invalid for four years and was under the care of a physician.

$5—INDIANAPOLIS AND RETURN—$5.

4 Trains Daily.

On Aug. 17 and 18 the Monon Route will sell tickets to Indianapolis and return at $5 for round trip. Tickets good returning until Aug. 24, and will be extended to Sept. 12 if desired. City ticket office, 232 Clark street. Depot, Dearborn Station.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair, warmer in northern portions, northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

Ohio—Generally fair, brisk northwesterly winds, diminishing.

Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair, warmer, light northerly winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Missouri—Fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

Montana—Generally fair, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation, 12 hours.	State of weather.
Time taken: Aug. 16, 8 p. m.						
Abilene	30.04	76	80	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Albany	29.88	70	82	N.	Tr.	Clear
Alpena	29.86	60	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.06	66	76	S.E.	.18	Rain
Amarillo	30.04	72	74	S.E.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.98	76	76	S.E.	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.96	62	76	N.	.06	Clo'dy
Buffalo	29.78	62	66	N.W.	.44	Clo'dy
Boston	29.70	74	76	S.	.12	Fair
Cairo	30.02	74	78	N.	....	Clear
Calgary	29.92	74	80	N.	....	Clo'dy
Charlotte	29.96	72	78	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.92	72	78	S.	.04	Clear
Chicago	29.88	68	72	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.98	68	72	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.00	64	68	N.W.	Tr.	Rain
Concordia	29.94	74	82	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	30.02	66	68	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Denver	29.88	82	88	N.E.	....	Fair
Des Moines	30.10	68	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	29.90	62	66	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Dodge City	29.98	78	84	S.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.04	64	66	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.00	62	68	N.E.	.01	Clo'dy
El Paso	29.92	76	80	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Edmonton	29.92	70	80	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Galveston	30.00	84	88	W.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	29.94	60	66	N.	....	Clear
Green Bay	29.96	66	68	N.	....	Fair
Havre	29.98	84	86	W.	....	Clear
Helena	29.94	80	82	N.	....	Clear
Huron	30.04	70	74	N.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.00	66	68	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.10	78	92	S.	.08	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.10	72	82	S.	....	Clear
Lander	29.92	76	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.02	80	84	N.W.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.84	72	80	N.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.94	58	62	N.W.	....	Fair
Memphis	30.02	78	82	N.E.	....	Fair
Medicine Hat	29.88	82	84	S.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	30.02	64	72	E.	.04	Fair
Montgomery	30.06	76	78	S.W.	1.06	Rain
Montreal	29.84	70	76	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Nashville	30.00	76	82	N.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.04	76	82	S.W.	.04	Clo'dy
New York City	29.78	74	76	S.W.	.01	Rain
Norfolk	29.90	70	88	S.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
North Platte	30.02	70	78	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	30.06	76	80	E.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.08	70	72	N.	....	Clear
Oswego	30.02	66	68	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Palestine	30.00	74	86	N.	.04	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	29.94	70	78	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.92	66	74	S.W.	.06	Fair
Pueblo	29.90	72	84	S.	.42	Rain
Qu' Appelle	29.94	70	70	E.	.10	Fair
Rapid City	29.96	76	80	E.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.92	58	60	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.00	68	74	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.02	66	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	29.88	86	90	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Ste. Marie	29.96	66	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	64	68	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	30.04	72	80	S.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	30.00	72	84	S.	.42	Rain
Washington	29.82	68	88	N.	.12	Fair
White River	29.94	68	76	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Williston	29.94	76	80	N.E.	....	Fair
Winnipeg	30.00	64	70	N.E.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 62 degrees; 9 a. m., 64; 10 a. m., 65; 11 a. m., 66; 12 m., 66; 1 p. m., 68; 3 p. m., 69; 5 p. m., 69. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.66; 6 p. m., 29.73.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place is residence is given:

	Age.
Johan Paulsen, Emma Isakson	21—22
Nathan Sandrovick, Beckie Shapiero	22—18
Martin Mangan, Lizzie Brennan	25—19
Edward Thomas, Susie Heckels	21—21
Charles Beswitz, Lizzie Esthrin	24—20
Michael Riedle, Elizabeth Schaefer	21—21
Herbert P. Moyer, Louise T. Haynes	26—22
George Williams, Alma Johnson	21—20
Jozef Stecz, Anna Sendra	29—30
Frank Williams, Nanna E. Thrush	29—22
Buretell Segur, Christine Moser of Dubuque, Ia.	28—27
Henry Olom, Christine Lassen	26—23
Patrick Purcell, Ines Brooks	25—18
Fred W. Kruming, Susanna Rodenhoffer	26—22
John R. Church of Lancaster, Wis., Mary Kane	71—55
William Lenzi, Annie Moravcek	21—18
Fred A. Oertuen, Meta Fugieberg	25—23
Albert D. Howe, Millie A. Campbell	24—20
Harry Andrews, Margaret MacNabb	24—20
Gustaf Erikson, Ida Carlson	25—20
Seciamundo Gurgane, Antonina Scarlotta	20—23
Michael Finch, Mary Stamy	24—20
Alfred Peach Jr., Delight R. Poskett	21—21
Edward E. Oakes, Ida M. Johnson	25—26
Anton Palpa, Mary Stasal	22—21
Lawrence Miller, Mary O'Halloran	25—24
John Murray, Delia Marley	27—24
John R. Scott, Emma M. Mathews	24—20
Frank J. Grabski, Agnes M. Wedte	24—21
Jozef Dzubek, Zofia Figakowska	22—22
Charley Haar, Martha Vort	21—19
Walter G. Flanders, Lizzie Eden	27—18
Herman Diess, Emma Betten	22—21
James W. Cody, Mary A. Roemer	24—24
Otto C. Koester, Julia Kleise	21—19
William J. Carter, Bertha J. Gilbert	21—20
Adolf Koss, Annie Jasolowska	21—18
George Charlton, Belle Overton	25—23
Thomas Regan, Delia Callaghan	23—23
David D. Wood, Alice C. Coffee	24—23
Charles W. Schick, Sophie Grier	25—23
John A. Schorr, Minnie M. McClean	23—19
Henry W. Heather, Catherine Jone	21—21
Ignacy Szopenski, Katarzyna Modjeska	21—18
Samuel Stein, Clara Weinberg	21—21
Fred W. Layton, Martha L. Osborne	24—22
Edward Staudinger, Carrie Wischmann	21—22
Wincenty Kowalczyk, Katarzyna Jelen	25—18
George Causen, Kate Mahler	24—23
Alfred J. Weadley, Marian A. Shepard	24—22
Max Peltzmann, Pearl Liebman	25—24
Mathias J. Becker, Susie Keves	24—24
Isaac A. Abt, Lena Rosenberg	28—24
Joseph Rooms, Mabel Scott	21—22
Charles Weed Jr., Nellie Bradyborne	21—22
Fred Becker, Annie Renski	24—18

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Altpedel, Albert, 39 years old, 1172 Wilcox avenue, died Aug. 14; typhoid fever.

Andersen, Betsey, 40 years old, 5458 Kimbark avenue, died Aug. 15; typhoid fever.

Barton, Philma Ida, 4 years old, 4119 Beckley avenue, died Aug. 14; cancer.

Bali, A. Rawson, 14 years old, 743 Sixty-sixth street, died Aug. 15; typhoid fever.

Brown, John A., 66 years old, 5149 Cornell avenue, died Aug. 15; heart disease.

Brown, John A., 48 years old, 190 Ninety-first street, died Aug. 14; heart disease.

Buckendahl, Bertha, 26 years old, 6435 Vincennes avenue, died Aug. 15; lung disease.

Caster, Jacob, no age given, 749 West Twenty-first place, died Aug. 15; heart disease.

Conway, Charles A., 28 years old, Cook County Hospital, died Aug. 6; explosion.

Coogan, John J., 33 years old, 22 East Adams street, died Aug. 5; explosion.

Davies, Anna, 64 years old, 512 Van Buren street, died Aug. 14; inflammation of bowels.

Davies, Ellen, 62 years old, 1074 West Congress street, died Aug. 15; cancer of stomach.

Dietrich, Joseph P., supposed, 30 years old, 22 East Adams street, Aug. 16; drowning.

Ellis, Harry A., 31 years old, 153 D

The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1897.

It seems to have been another case of solar plexis on a diminutive scale.

The "fine Italian hand" appears to have been very conspicuous in that duel.

The Count of Turin will doubtless be challenged now for violating the French dueling custom by injuring his opponent.

Even flaxseed has ceased to be flaccid any more, but is becoming quite nervy, as the market reports testify.

The farmers having caught the infection of good times there can be no hope (for the free-silverites) that the rest of the vocations will escape.

The Pike's Peak long jumper, Felts, is still "waiting for a favorable wind" to accomplish his great feat. In fact his performance so far has been all wind.

The vanguard of country merchants visiting Chicago to replenish their stocks of goods for the fall trade is here this week, but the grand army will follow later.

There is one region in which people who dislike the bicycle habit can find a refuge from it. The Emperor of Morocco has tabooed the bicycle in his dominions.

The injustice of a "double standard of morals" is being widely discussed. If some people would adopt a "single standard" even they and the world would be the gainers.

A too-much married man at Zanesville, O., claims to have committed bigamy by mistake, but the Chicago operator perpetrates no such blunders. What he accomplishes in this line he does by calculation and as an artist.

There would seem to be some sense in the application of the X-rays to the discovery of gold in the Klondike region. There will no doubt be many people there who will stand in need of an "X" now and then, and if they can't get that a "raise" for even a smaller sum will be acceptable.

When the Logan statue for the Capitol at Washington is completed the great Illinois soldier will have the distinction of having been commemorated by imposing statues both in the city that was his home and in the national capital. This is an honor that has come to but few Americans, including such names as Washington, Lincoln, and Grant.

The new plan of having a justice of the peace and a pair of constables as guests at a wedding to hold an impromptu court if necessary and prevent the kidnaping of the bride is a Chicago invention that may have advantages under certain circumstances, but Bates, alias Gates, doesn't have to resort to any such cumbrous machinery as that. His marriages since the first have all been "on the side."

The New York stock market yesterday opened strong, but prices became irregular and lower, with a rally at the close. New York exchange was 20@30 cents discount. Sterling rates were weaker. Silver again broke its lowest record, with a decline in New York of ¼ cent.—Leading speculative produce markets were active and higher. Compared with the last prices of Saturday September wheat closed 1½ cents higher, corn ½ cent higher, oats ⅝ cent higher, cash rye ¼ cent higher, barley 1 cent higher, flaxseed 3 cents higher, September pork 12½ cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher and ribs 5 cents higher.

In direct line with an editorial in yesterday's Tribune, Dr. F. W. Reilly of the Health department has proposed a plan for the disposal of the city garbage that is worthy of the prompt attention of the city authorities. It is similar to the plan now in operation at Shoreditch, a district of London, and recently described by Lord Kelvin, now visiting this country. It contemplates the utilization of garbage for fuel purposes after it has been dried and partially carbonized by waste heat furnished by the power plants belonging to the city. It is believed that the city has ample means for disposing of its garbage in this manner in its various plants, at once making a saving in the cost of hauling garbage as now handled and the expense of fuel. As proposed by Dr. Reilly the experiment could be tried in connection with one or any number of the electric light plants in the city and the practicability of the plan tested. The plan has been submitted to Health Commissioner Reynolds, and it is hoped that some means will be devised for giving it a practical test at an early day. It is estimated that a saving of $250,000 a year in city fuel bills could be made in this manner.

A Denver pro-silver paper has been congratulating itself over the delusion "that there is a marked growth in silver sentiment in Illinois." Exactly what is the ground of its belief it does not specifically state, but it professes to have heard that "the silver cause is receiving recruits every day," while it assumes that there are no changes the other way. As a matter of fact there is no evidence tending to support the assumptions of the Denver paper. Whatever evidences of discontent there may be—as manifested in the miners' strike—has nothing whatever to do with the silver question. The struggle in which the miners are now engaged grows out of a premature attempt to force up prices in view of the improved business conditions which they believed to be coming, in spite of the gloomy predictions of the free silver leaders a year ago. They have the sagacity to perceive that a resort to free silver, instead of helping their cause, would hurt it by diminishing the purchasing power of the currency in which their wages have been paid, and which they wish to see increased rather than diminished. Even the paper from which the above quotations have been made by implication confesses that there has been an "improvement in the business situation," in face of free silver predictions to the contrary, but seeks to account for it on other grounds than the new tariff and the restoration of confidence growing out of the policy of the McKinley administration. In its attempt to explain away a patent fact which it is unable to deny, however, it is compelled to eat its own words uttered with so much confidence less than a year ago.

THE RETURN WAVE.

The reports in yesterday's Tribune of the arrival in the city of the advance guard of Western merchants visiting Chicago for the purpose of laying in their fall stocks of goods, taken in connection with views of the situation coming from visitors and local merchants, prove that the return wave of business, after years of depression, has fully set in and may be expected to reach a height not attained since 1892. Nearly all the visiting merchants bear the same testimony as to the character of the crops in their several sections, together with the evidence of increased thrift and confidence among the farmers and growing activity in nearly all branches of business. These statements are echoed and confirmed by the testimony of local traders—the representative of a leading Chicago wholesale firm asserting that its business for the month of July was the "largest in its history by a large percentage." This testimony is all the more significant in view of the fact that the firm represented is one of the oldest in Chicago and has a business extending all over the West and Northwest, besides many of the middle and Southern States.

These signs of returning prosperity are also confirmed by the reports coming from all the principal railroads centering at Chicago. Of twenty-eight lines heard from through their reports of earnings for the first week in August twenty-three show gains over the corresponding week of last year, while only five report a relative decrease. In some cases these gains are very large, while the decrease is generally insignificant. It is worthy of note that the increase is invariably on lines running through agricultural districts, which implies that the crops have begun to move—a fact which is destined to manifest steadily increasing results for months to come.

One of the consequences of this increased activity among the railroads is already beginning to manifest itself in the largely increased number of employés required to handle their business. The effects of this are more far-reaching than at first sight might appear. They not only mean wages for the employés themselves but sustenance and support for their families and increased business in nearly all branches of trade. In this view it is impossible to overestimate the importance of the improved conditions which are not only destined to continue but will go on increasing in force and volume for months to come.

QUARREL OVER THE HARMONIES.

It is distressing to find that the Cook County Democracy and the Chicago Federation of Labor have allowed their musical differences to grow to the proportions of a vulgar quarrel. These two eminent organizations should never have sacrificed the beautiful peace and harmony of their previous existence for the petty right to name the ingredients of a brass band. It is natural, perhaps, for the labor men to think their confidence has been betrayed, and yet they should have hesitated before taking the crushing revenge of boycotting the picnic to which the Democrats have been looking forward with such joyous expectancy.

It cannot be denied that the trombone player and the rest of the musical aggregation which were taken to New Orleans last spring to inspire the ardor of the Democracy failed to enjoy membership in the Musical union. It must be admitted, perhaps, that the County Democrats promised not to overlook the union again when harmonies were officially to be dispensed, and it is painfully apparent that the preparations for the coming picnic include the engagement of the same old bone—trombone, etc.—of contention, yet surely there must be some middle ground for compromise whereby an absolute boycott may be averted.

Why not divide the musical honors and permit the union and non-union elements each to have half the membership? This plan would place each half on its mettle in a spirit of rivalry and do much to enliven the picnic proceedings. Then the labor men could attend the picnic in a body and urge on the union members of the band to play their prettiest, and the music of the affair would thus become the star feature, conducive to general amiability, instead of being a source of bitter hostility, as now seems threatened.

THE BROWN UNIVERSITY "CRISIS."

Following the resignation of President Andrews of Brown University, it is now given out that three or four of the faculty who joined in the protest against his removal and asked for a reconsideration of the case have signified their intention to imitate his example. It is also stated that of the entire twenty-four protesting professors those who do not voluntarily pack their satchels and leave may "be advised if not disciplined on the unnecessary action they have taken." If that does not effect the proper result then the whole of them should be asked to send in their resignations and their places should be promptly filled by professors who have higher ideas of duty and more intellectual and moral fitness for their work. Teachers of the young men in Brown University should be employed who are not possessed of the idea that loyalty to its President takes precedence over loyalty to the college, its governing administration, and its best interests.

The resignation of President Andrews was the outcome of sufficient cause. He had claimed the right to teach free silver monometallism and the coinage of cheap dollars which by retroactive legislation are to be made a lawful tender at their false face value in the payment of obligations and contracts founded on 100-cent gold dollars. Brought down to its simplest terms he had claimed the right to teach that the federal government, as well as State, county, and municipal governments, and individuals, may cheat its creditors out of the larger part of their dues by paying them in depreciated cheap silver dollars. The man who claims this right is either weak intellectually or deficient in moral sense. In either case he is unfit for the Presidency of one of the higher institutions of learning. It is also clear that the professors who uphold him sympathize with his crankery, and thus are unfit to occupy the position of teachers. The proper place for them is in the Fool's Paradise which Walker and Andrews are organizing. The promptness with which some of them have resigned or taken the preliminary steps thereto, would seem to indicate that Walker, Andrews & Co. have provided places for them in advance where they will be at liberty to teach any crankery the head of the institution may suggest.

A dispatch from Providence intimates that these resignations may superinduce a crisis in the affairs of the university. There need be no fear of that. Now that Andrews is out, and his fool sympathizers are preparing to follow him, the crisis is over. There would have been a crisis in that ancient seat of learning had these men been allowed to occupy their chairs and teach either by precept or example the abhorrent and dishonest doctrine of the right to defraud creditors by paying them in debased currency for obligations founded on 100-cent gold dollars. For more than a hundred years Brown University has been conducted upon the basis of honesty and high morality, and in its earlier days upon the principles of an important religious denomination. As time has passed it has lost some of its strictly denominational character, but it has never swerved from the highest moral standards. Its friends will rejoice that it has refused to tolerate a man in the chair which Wayland once occupied, or men in any of the chairs of the faculty who would teach the abhorrent and revolutionary doctrine that dishonesty is one of the cardinal virtues, and that swindling a creditor out of more than half his dues is justifiable. The sooner Brown University purges itself of all such ignorance or knavery, whichever it may be, the better it will be for its future. The sooner it fills the vacancies in its faculty with men who will confine themselves to their legitimate duties and not assume to teach doctrines in defiance of the Decalogue, the sooner will it find itself on the high road to success. The remedy should be applied thoroughly and heroically.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

While a very considerable portion, if not a majority, of the Democratic party in Ohio are manifesting their opposition in a very positive manner to the ambitious schemes of John R. McLean to make himself United States Senator from that State, there are premonitions of a strong protest from the Democracy in other States directed to the same end. The Nashville (Tenn.) American speaks of McLean's candidacy as the "one drawback to Democratic victory" in the coming Ohio election, and while questioning the consistency of his record as well as the soundness of his Democracy and that of his paper (the Cincinnati Enquirer) charges that he not only "has no quality of the statesman and is personally unclean," but is not even a bona fide citizen of the State which he aspires to represent, his residence being "continually in Washington." The latter charge, however, should be no real bar to Mr. McLean's candidacy as a Democrat in view of the precedent established in 1851 by the election of Mr. Calvin S. Brice, a resident of New York, by the same party to the seat now occupied by Senator Foraker. It may be true, as the Nashville paper asserts, that Mr. McLean has been "the mortal enemy" of leading Ohio Democrats like Allen G. Thurman, George H. Pendleton, and others, but if the Democracy of Ohio wish to be consistent they will scarcely urge against him the charge of non-residence. This and other outgivings indicate that the Democratic party in Ohio is far from being harmonious, and that unless it flourishes on dissension only the most stupid blundering on the part of the Republicans can prevent their success.

ROYAL DUEL IN FRANCE.

The duel between the Count of Turin, nephew of King Humbert of Italy, and Prince Henri of Orleans was "pulled off" with disappointing haste. The public of many nations had been worked up to a point of intense interest by a careful arrangement of sequence in the giving out of preliminaries, but the time was far from ripe for a climax. In the reports from the theater of action published on Sunday it was not even definitely stated which one of several distinguished aspirants would receive the honor of fighting the royal Frenchman. It was even hinted that the son of Italy's King would insist on precedence. There were infinite possibilities for further dramatic complications in this uncertainty as to the identity of the ultimate Italian contestant. And yet the speculation over these new phases of the episode had barely been given time to get underway before it was ruthlessly shattered by the announcement that the duel had been fought.

The result of the battle will hardly meet with general favor. Regarding it as a merely personal matter, the wrong man appears to have been placed hors de combat. The Count of Turin has gone away from Paris exultant and with only a scratched hand to show for an injury. The Prince is in seclusion, suffering from a jab that may prove serious, and which is certain to render him indisposed for some time to come. The Prince had accumulated an assortment of challenges ranging from the Count down to the humblest Italian officer, and it depended only on his endurance to insure to the world practically a continuous performance of international duels, or as continuous as the limitations of the Italian army would allow. The discomfiture of the Frenchman, therefore, in the first encounter cannot fail to be considered a misfortune by the large number of persons who had counted on enjoying protracted diversion from the series of battles.

The details of the affair were admirably adapted to the American point of view, for although dueling has gone out of vogue in this country owing to an obstacle called civilization, its spirit—considerably disfigured, it is true—remains partly incorporated in other forms of personal violence. There was a marked suggestion of a prize fight, for instance, in the fact that it required five rounds for the Italian to "put out" his antagonist. There was a hint of the great American game in the term "umpire" applied to the referee. The separation of the belligerents because of a scrimmage in the second round was much like a frequent incident in a slugball contest. There was just enough variety injected into the proceedings to give them a really international flavor, and the wounding of one of the contestants further removed the battle from the mere category of a French duel.

The ridiculous aspect of the encounter will be the dominant feature as soon as all the details are digested. The Count labored under the impression that he was doing something to vindicate the honor of the Italian army. The Prince had assailed it in an article published in Paris by criticising the conduct of the Italian prisoners of King Menelik in Abyssinia. His account was so circumstantial that it seemed to call for an investigation by the Italian government. But instead of taking that common-sense course, the government has remained supine, quietly watching its military representatives work themselves into a fury of wrath which culminated in the duel in Paris. But there has been no change in the status of the charges made by the Prince. They still stand for all the world to read and they still bear his signature. The Count of Turin has demonstrated that he is handy with his sword, but his prowess has not in any respect relieved the Italian army of the stigma cast upon it.

SPANISH SAVAGERY.

If there is any truth in the stories told in London by persons who have recently arrived there after a period of confinement in Spanish prisons, the Spanish government under the late Minister Canovas has hardly made any advance since the days of the inquisition. The stories referred to were related by a party of so-called Spanish Anarchists, who had been arrested after the bomb-throwing at Barcelona in June, 1896, and after being detained in prison several months were deported across the border into France, finally escaping to England. One of these, named Francisco Gana, in an affidavit made in London states that after his arrest his house was searched by the police, and a copy of a book on "Republicanism" having been found there he was finally committed to prison at Montjurich, near Barcelona. Here he was confined in the same cell with seventeen others who had been arrested, like himself, on suspicion. Of his treatment by the prison authorities Gana said:

> On Aug. 4 I was called out with two others, and we were placed in three separate subterranean cells. Two gendarmes bound my wrists together with spiked iron chains, tightened by a key, and ordered me to run up and down the cell, which was twelve paces long. No questions had been asked me. If I stopped running I was beaten with a whip. This lasted twenty-two hours, with nothing to eat or drink. Then they offered me salt cod, and said I should eat vermin if I did not confess to throwing the bomb on June 7. I refused, and was kept running up and down the cell for four days and nights. I was then asked to declare the name of the author of the attempt. I said I did not know. I was then tortured until I lost consciousness. On recovery I found that the nails of both big toes had been forced back by spikes. I was ordered to run about the cell again. This lasted one day.
>
> I then attempted suicide with an iron spire. I was then permitted to rest, but could not sleep for the screams from another cell. On Aug. 9 I was placed alone in another cell, where I staid till the end of August. I was then removed from one cell to another and was kept at Montjurich with other prisoners who had been tortured till June 12. On that day I was taken, handcuffed, to the station with fifty-one others. The irons were removed, and I was sent by train to Perpignan, the frontier town of France. I had no trial of any kind.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writing from Madrid, tells a similar story regarding one Lamalal, who had been arrested for having seditious documents in his possession. Lamalal, being called upon to confess himself guilty of offenses of which he claims to have been entirely ignorant, was stripped, suspended from the ceiling, and flogged until he fainted. His treatment in other respects seems to have been similar to that described by Gana.

Whatever may be the foundation for these stories or the character of the witnesses, they agree with reports of the barbarities perpetrated under the rule of the butcher Weyler in Cuba. As to the character of the brutalities inflicted upon the prisoners at Montjurich there should be no doubt, as they appear to have been of such a nature as to leave their marks indelibly upon the victim. If they are of the character described they stamp the government under which such inhuman atrocities are perpetrated as unfit for a place among civilized nations.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S MISTAKE.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire has written a letter in which he states that "the gold price of silver falls, and so fall the prices of all other commodities." He wishes it to be understood that other commodities have fallen in price because silver has done so.

That is not the fact. Silver has fallen because the yearly output has been increased enormously by the discovery of new mines and a great cheapening of the cost of production. The supply is in excess of the demand, and the price will continue to go down until demand and supply about coincide.

Those other commodities which have fallen in price have done so quite independently of silver. Each of them has pursued its own path, regardless of that metal. It would have become cheaper if there never had been any silver in the world. The reduction in the price of steel has been much greater than in the price of silver. That has fallen 60 per cent since 1873. Other commodities have fallen 10, 20, 30, or 40 per cent. Some have not fallen at all. Some, like wheat, have gone down and then gone up again, while silver has kept on sinking.

Senator Chandler states that "a fall in the price of the necessaries of life is beneficial if it comes from natural causes." But he intimates that the fall is due to the demonetisation of silver. He is in error there. The fall is due to natural causes. It is singular that a man who lives in New England, the great manufacturing section of the country, should shut his eyes to that fact.

How has he failed to see that mechanical improvements, due often to the ingenuity of New England inventors, have cheapened goods? Expensive hand labor has given way to labor which operates machines. Farm machinery, which enables one man to do the work of many, and reduced cost of transportation, by land and water, have reduced the price of farm products and given New England operatives cheaper food at the same time that they are getting higher wages.

Those higher wages are paid in gold, or gold-value money. Therefore the fall in the gold price of silver has had no evil effect on the price of that most valuable and important of commodities—labor. Senator Chandler makes no mention of the fact that all men who work for wages in this country get per hour or day twice as many grains of gold as they got for the same length of time in 1850.

Why does not he mention that undisputed fact which shows that the value of gold has been depreciating when measured by the only true standard, which is human labor? What does it matter if the gold value of silver goes down if the gold value of labor goes up? What does it matter if goods are cheaper when the labor of those who make the goods is better rewarded?

THE BRITISH SITUATION IN INDIA.

The news received in London from Bombay, Simla, and other points in British India indicates that the situation there is constantly increasing in gravity, and the fears of an uprising of the Mohammedans in that quarter of the British Empire seem quite general. The Ameer of Afghanistan, who has made rather ostentatious displays of friendship for the English, was strongly suspected of having secretly fomented, through his agents, dissatisfaction among the Mohammedan subjects of the Queen, and a formal warning is said to have been addressed to him by the Indian government, which he seems to have needed, as he has warned his subjects against taking part in the revolt. All the same, it is asserted with positiveness that the Afghan regular troops had a hand in some of the outbreaks which have caused so much alarm in England as well as in English India.

That the British authorities are taking vigorous precautions to meet impending dangers is evident from the movement of troops towards the Afghan frontier, though particulars are not furnished. In this respect there is an evident disposition to suppress details with a view to avoiding excitement both in England and in India, as well as to keep the discontented element among the native population in ignorance of what is being done, but it is clearly the intention of the government not to be taken by surprise. In the meantime the removal of the women and children from some of the disturbed disticts, as at Cherat, indicates how critical the situation is believed to be.

Since the days of Cawnpore and Lucknow, there is no subject so alarming to the British residents of India as the possibility of another revolt. Complete as was the victory of Havelock over the natives, the horrors of the Sepoy rebellion still haunt the memories of the ruling race, and while there would probably be little doubt of the final result in case of a new revolt, the immense numbers of the natives and their wild fanaticism would enable them to inflict untold injury upon their rulers before the rebellion could be suppressed. The famine and pestilence, which have prevailed to such an extent throughout India during the last year, have, no doubt, contributed largely to the feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the natives, who have not only not welcomed the measures taken by the government to stamp out the bubonic plague, but have regarded them with hostility and, in some cases, met them with open resistance. One ground of weakness in the British situation is the fact that most of the troops are natives, and while they have proved themselves efficient when no appeal was made to race prejudice at home, the very training which they have received under English officers would render them all the more formidable as enemies in case of revolt. The developments of the next few weeks in that region will be awaited not merely with anxiety but with apprehension in England and with interest throughout the rest of the world.

It may not be safe to trust too far to the general knowledge possessed by Li Hung Chang. That inscrutable oriental created the impression when he was in this country that he knew practically everything, but it would be more discreet in the national encampment of the G. A. R. to make sure that Li appreciates its importance before it sets out to humiliate him. The Chinese potentate was elected an honorary member by the Gettysburg Post, but this action requires the ratification of the national encampment before Li can enter on the enjoyment of his privileges. The threat is now openly made that this ratification will be refused, but obviously the refusal will fail to create much of an impression if it happens that Li remains ignorant of the whole proceeding. It is not explained just what the trouble is all about. If the Gettysburg Post would like to have Li's name on its honorary list, certainly no harm can ensue in permitting the trifling exhibition of vanity. There is little probability of Li attending many of the meetings, and his sedentary habits render it impossible for him to indulge in many long parades, so that it will make little difference in the routine of the post whether Li is a member or not. But one thing should be insisted on, and that is that a special effort be made to make Li understand just what action is taken. It would be humiliating to have all this fuss over the question of admitting him to the ranks of the veterans and then permit him to remain in ignorance of the distinction or contumely, as the case may be, heaped upon him.

The stocks of grain in Chicago elevators on last Saturday evening were 2,521,000 bushels of wheat, 10,128,000 bushels of corn, 2,408,000 bushels of oats, 253,000 bushels of rye, and 10,000 bushels of barley. Total, 15,320,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 21,785,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 17,226,000 bushels of wheat, 18,507,000 bushels of corn, 6,580,000 bushels of oats, 1,536,000 bushels of rye, and 862,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones of a week ago by 424,000 bushels in wheat, and larger by 1,906,000 bushels in corn and 29,000 bushels in oats. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 553,000 bushels.

A correspondent of the New York Times having asserted that "the Dingley bill is the first measure ever enacted by Congress the title of which declared that the duties were levied for other than purposes of revenue," ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum, who was chairman of the National committee of the gold Democracy in 1896, corrects him by quoting the preamble of the second act passed by the Fifty-first Congress in 1889, as follows:

> Whereas, It is necessary for the support of the government, for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for the encouragement and protection of American manufactures, that duties be laid on imported goods, etc., therefore, be it enacted, etc.

Pingree is magnanimous. He admits that Shakspeare also was a great man.

All roads look alike to the sprinkling cart demon. He has taken complete and absolute possession of the new asphalt pavement on Jackson street.

Senator Stewart climbs into the prosperity band-wagon, but he wants it understood he isn't one of the hornblowers.

The price of bicycles probably never will reach the century mark again.

Fifteen thousand cowboys held a reunion in Texas a week or two ago, and there was only one fight. Such is the published story. Did all the boys participate in that one fight?

This is good bank-clearing weather.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Guess at His Meaning.

"What do you suppose was Rudyard Kipling's idea in writing: 'And the dawn comes up like thunder'?"

"I think his idea must have been that he'd better get that line finished somehow before the boy came in yelling for copy."

His Discovery.

Grinnen—"Old fellow, I've discovered the fountain of youth."

Barrett—"What?"

Grinnen—"That's right. And it isn't a fountain at all. It's a bicycle."

Barrett (still incredulous)—"What make?"

Fetching Argument.

"You're just the kind of feller that ought to join our church, Tommy."

"What's the reason I am?"

"'Cause you don't have to be converted to join it."

Another Glittering Scheme.

Capitalist—"Well, sir, what can I do for you?"

Inventor (who has been waiting an hour and a half for admittance)—"I will occupy your time only a few minutes. I have a plan for making a fortune in one season with the outlay of only a little money. Everybody recognizes the fact that the rush to Alaska and the Klondike region next spring and summer will be tremendous. Every man, woman, and child who goes there will have some money to spend. Very good. Now, mark me. My scheme is to start a 'shoot the chutes' company up there, lease or charter one of the biggest glaciers, shave it smooth for about a mile back from the ocean—the ocean being the pond at the foot of the slide, of course—haul your boats up to the starting point by a simple endless chain arrangement, load them with passengers, who will be standing in line waiting for a thrilling ride down this grand chute provided by nature, and will cheerfully pay the tribe of 50 cents for——"

Capitalist (to office boy)—"James, show this man out."

Did the Best He Could.

At the close of the morning service in the little church at Dead Man's Gulch there was a stir in the congregation, and Hairtrigger Harry arose.

"Men and ladies," he said, "this ain't in my line o' business, but the boys wants me to say that a donation shindig will be pulled off at the parson's house next Thursday evenin', an' they're goin' to give him the best they've got in the shop. He's treated us white ever sence he's been slingin' the gospel in the camp, an' we want every galoot to be thar Thursday evenin', an' chip in accordin' to his wad. That's all, parson. You kin turn 'em loose now."

Not Equal to It.

"What's the matter, John?" asked his wife.

"I have had a shock, Maria," replied Mr. Billus, passing his hand feebly across his forehead and sinking into a chair.

"For mercy's sake, John, don't keep me in suspense! What is it?"

With trembling fingers he took a letter out of his pocket and handed it to her.

Mrs. Billus ran her eye over it hastily and turned deathly pale.

It was a notification from the ice company to the effect that Mr. J. Billus had overpaid his ice bill to the extent of $4.65, which amount the company begged leave to refund, as per check inclosed, etc.

The Overgrown Village.

Ill smells the town to boodling rule a prey,
Where filth accumulates and fish decay.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Seddon, the leader of the New Zealand Democracy, started life as a miner.

Congressman De Graffenreid of Texas was once a brakeman on the Texas and Pacific railway.

Governor Pingree of Michigan openly advocates a city's being a model employer. He claims that his seven years as Mayor of Detroit cost him $75,000.

So-Mayem, who has just received his diploma from Cobb University School at Lewiston, Me., is probably the first heir to an African throne who ever graduated from an American college.

Mr. Robert C. Winthrop Jr. of Boston has recently given to the Groton Public Library an autograph letter of Deane Winthrop, a younger son of Governor John Winthrop, and one of the founders of Groton.

Senator Gorman said recently, when speaking of the baseball situation: "I told my son that if I were a betting man, which I am not, I should be willing to bet even that the Baltimores would be at the top before a fortnight passed."

Most Rev. Napoleon Paul Bruchesi, who was consecrated Archbishop of Montreal last Sunday, has under his jurisdiction 285 churches, a university, a theological seminary, two preparatory seminaries, seven seminaries of religious orders, twenty-four colleges and high schools for boys, forty academies and high schools for girls, 1,000 parochial schools, fifteen orphan asylums, twelve infant asylums, four reform schools, twenty-two asylums for old people, two deaf mute institutes, three reformatories for women, fifteen hospitals, an institute for the blind, a lunatic asylum, and a residence for aged and infirm priests.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

"Don't talk to me about riding a wheel,'" said the practical man, "especially in such weather as this. A man who rides a bicycle now reminds me of the fellow who 'worked' his way on a canal-boat by leading the mule along the towpath."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"See the cow run after the summer girl!" "Is the summer girl in danger?" "The summer girl is not in danger." "Is the cow in danger?" "The cow is not in danger; the cow is not much like a man, and may run after a summer girl in com-par-a-tive safety."—Detroit Journal.

Already the effects of the law in Massachusettts forbidding the wearing of birds on hats are being felt. Leominster women are considering the question of removing hats in church. Who cares about wearing a hat in church if it hasn't a high-priced bird poised among its ribbons and flowers?—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Precisely Prescribed.—"I was afraid he wouldn't get along very well," said the Eastern man. "He prospered purty fast fur awhile," replied Derringer Dan. "But wasn't he rather nervous and high strung?" "Yes," was the melancholy answer; "the last I heard of him from a member of the Vigilance committee, that's exactly what he were."—Washington Star.

A bicycling young graduate of Vassar, living near Buffalo, recently conducted a cycling masher to her home and handed him over to her brother-in-law, who was a constable. Before he could be dealt with according to the law in such cases made and provided he succeeded in persuading his captor to let him go, quoting a Latin precedent to justify his enlargement. The young lady worthily holds up the banner of her predecessor:

"The spunky young lady of Vassar
Was hailed in the street by a chassur;
She flung a brickbat,
Which upset him, and that
Was the last time he wanted to sass her."

PROTEST AGAINST SOFT COAL.

New York Has a Horror of the Smoke to Be Seen Above London and Chicago.

New York Tribune: The soft-coal question is up once more. It has been up at intervals for years, when efforts have been made to introduce that commodity for manufacturing and other use on a large scale. Strenuous objections have been made—some privately, some publicly and officially—and in not a few cases these have been effective. But year by year the attempts to force soft coal upon the city have become more determined, and they are now so successful that only the most vigorous action can be expected to avert the evil. The Aldermen are seriously considering the matter, and may adopt some ordinance dealing with it, which will, of course, be fought in the courts and probably evaded in some way. But the movement against soft coal is one that should command the hearty support of every citizen who values his own comfort or the beauty of the metropolis.

For freedom from the foulness of soft-coal smoke has been one of the glories of New York. Visitors from Western cities and from the old world have been almost bewildered at the crystalline purity of the air, and have with difficulty been persuaded that New York is by far the greatest manufacturing city on the continent. The outlook over a great city where soft coal is used reveals a dun cloud of floating carbon, almost as dense and opaque as a thundercloud. Buildings are everywhere coated with lampblack, requiring frequent cleansing unless they are to wear a funereal air, and the faces and clothing of the people bear frequent traces of the output of the chimneys. But above New York the air has been almost as transparent as above midocean, only a faint blue haze and puffs of snowy steam arising from its myriad chimney-stacks, and buildings of white marble have remained glittering white year after year.

Do the people of this city want to exchange their atmospheric conditions for those of London or Chicago? Do they want the air blackened with smoke and foul with gas and soot? Do they want every elevated railroad engine to leave behind it such a trail of horrors as may now be seen on soft-coal using roads? It is easy to get a foretaste of what it would be like. From some lofty outlook one may see here and there a few chimneys belching forth inky clouds. Imagine every chimney and locomotive engine in the city doing likewise. Imagine the air, day and night, reeking with sulphurous fumes, and heavy with floating particles of soot. That is what New York would come to if soft coal were generally used.

It is idle to say that the use of such fuel is an industrial necessity. It is not. The vast deposits of anthracite are not yet exhausted, and will not be for generations yet to come.

End of the Honeymoon.

"Geoffrey, dear, couldn't we go for a drive this afternoon?"

"Not us, my dear; that's a ready-money transaction."

BEST THINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

Hetty Green Talks About Common Sense and Tells of Her Experiences as a Worm Expert.

"Common sense is worth more than doctor's sense," said Mrs. Hetty Green. "I remember a case I had which illustrates this. It was my laundress. She had been working for me many years, and all at once she became sick. She tried the doctors, but could not get better. She thought she had a worm in her stomach which crawled up at night and ate at her throat, almost choking her.

"At last I said that I would come and nurse her. I first took her out on the front porch when the sun was shining, so that I could get a good sight of her, and look her over. I made her open her mouth wide, and on looking in I saw that she had a very long palate, and that her tonsils were quite sore. You see, her palate had dropped down at night, and she thought it was a worm. I told her that I thought I could kill the worm, and I sent for some alum and a preparation of iron. I put the alum on a spoon and touched it to her palate. You know how alum acts—it puckers your palate up. I then used the iron preparation for her tonsils. Well, that night the worm did not bother her. I continued the treatment for several days, and it made her well.

"Now," concluded Mrs. Green, "that cure was accomplished by the use of common sense. Common sense, I believe, is the most valuable possession any one can have. Such success as I have had in life has been due to it, and to the fact that I was not afraid to use such common sense as God gave me. I believe in the ten commandments, and I obey them as far as I can. I try to treat every one fairly, and I think it is my duty to defend myself when I am imposed upon. As to fashion, I care nothing for it. I live simply because I like to do so, and because I believe it is better for my health. The chief end of my life is not to make a show, but to do the work which seems before me just as well as I can."

Sagacious Officeseekers.

Ex-Governor Thatcher of Colorado tells this: "I had been in charge of my office but a few days when I received one day a large bear that had been recently killed, accompanied by a note telling me that it was 'mighty fine b'ar meat.' This note did not give the name of the giver. A few days later a dozen wild turkeys arrived at the Executive Mansion. The next gift was a large box of fine mountain trout, along with some fresh berries. By this time I was a little curious, but had no way of learning whom they came from. One day I received an extra large box. There were a large cake, some pies, bread, jams, and jellies, with small pieces of different meats, finely cooked. This time the note informed me the unknown would call on me in a few days. I was anxious to see the person, and when one Saturday a long-haired man from the mountains came in I was somewhat surprised. 'Well, Governor, what do you think of my ability as a hunter and of my wife as a cook?' asked the stranger. Without any more talk he said he wanted the job of furnishing my household with fresh meats and his wife wanted the place of cook. As they had shown their abilities, I gave them good places at once. He never failed to keep a good supply of meats on hand, and his wife furnished good home cooking. If all the officeseekers were like that man a government official's life would be a happy one."—Omaha Bee.

Returned Jews.

The Rev. J. L. Hertzfeld, a converted Jewish Rabbi, says that there are now three times as many Jews in Palestine as returned with Ezra and Nehemiah. "The Jews," he says, "will soon erect a temple in Jerusalem, and will establish the sacrifices of old. I received a letter from my home a short time ago in which they tell me of a meeting with an English lady who was studying art and sculpture in Milan. She said that while in Milan she entered one of the largest workshops and saw there a magnificent altar. She asked them about it, and they told her that it was for the new Temple of Jerusalem. In Rome she also saw another altar which was being finished for the temple. It may be possible that some of the influential Jews are quietly preparing for the erection of this temple. The time is fast approaching when Palestine will be wholly peopled by the Jews. The Sultan is in dire straits for money and may sell the country to them at any time. When that comes to pass I believe that the ten tribes of Israel will be gathered there from all parts of the world."

Won by the Rabbi.

Jones was on his last legs. In fact, it was a matter of but a few days for him, so he sent for three ministers—a Presbyterian, a Methodist, and a Jewish rabbi—and told them that if they each put $100 in his coffin he would leave them $5,000 each in his will. He died shortly after, and the day after he was buried the Methodist minister met the Presbyterian and asked him if he put his $100 in the casket.

"I did," said the Presbyterian minister.

"In what form did you put it in?" asked the Methodist minister.

"In five twenty-dollar gold pieces."

"Well, you'll get your $5,000."

"How did you put yours in?"

"I put in a crisp new $100 bill."

"Well, you'll get your $5,000 too."

Just then they saw the rabbi across the street, and they called him over and asked him in what form he had put his $100 in the casket.

"I put in my check for $300 and took out the change."—New Haven Palladium.

New Era for Siberia.

A new era has just begun in the history of Siberia. Since the beginning of this month the whole of that vast Asiatic empire of the Czar has become endowed with a modern and uniform system of public justice. Law courts have been opened in the various provincial capitals, and the principal tribunal of appeal of Siberia has been established at Irkutsk. Until now there has been no system of legal procedure whatever in

OM EXCHANGES.

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Worm Expert.

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Hetty Green. "I re-
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Officeseekers.

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n the Pledge.

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NOT READY TO QUIT.

Justice Field Accomplishes One Aim of His Life.

LONGEST TERM ON RECORD

Will Still Continue to Wear the Judicial Ermine.

GULF STREAM OUT OF COURSE

British Sea Captain Tells Science a Queer Story.

NEW PHASE OF THE TARIFF LAW.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—With the going down of the sun today Associate Justice Stephen J. Field accomplished one of the aims of his life, that of serving the longest term of any Judge who ever graced the bench of the United States Supreme Court. When Justice Field was a few months past 46 years old President Lincoln, March 10, 1863, appointed him to the place the famous Californian still holds. Aug. 16, 1897, marked thirty-four years five months and six days of active work in the court of last resort in this country, for prior to this Chief Justice Marshall held the record with thirty-four years five months and five days. When appointed to the Supreme Court Justice Marshall was somewhat beyond the 45th milestone in life's journey, and Judge Story, who was 32 years of age when he became a Supreme Court Judge, served in that capacity thirty-three years nine months and twenty-two days.

Although he has eclipsed all previous records so far as service in the Supreme Court is concerned there has been no intimation given by Justice Field that he will take advantage of the law, which permitted him to retire on full pay either at the age of 70 or after being ten years in active service on the bench. On the contrary the latest advices from Justice Field and the members of his family are to the effect that he will continue to wear the judicial ermine for an indefinite period. In reaching this determination it is understood that Justice Field is only doing what his family wish.

Stephen Johnson Field was born at Haddam, Conn., on Nov. 4, 1816, and when he was 13 years of age he accompanied his

ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK.
[The new United States Minister to Russia.]

sister to Asia Minor, where he remained for two and a half years, for the most part at Athens and Symrna. Subsequently he studied law and became a partner in a law firm with his brother David Dudley Field, with whom he remained seven years. Upon returning from a tour of Europe he started for California in November, 1849, where he arrived in December of that year. He located at Marysville in 1850 and was elected first Alcalde of that city.

From 1851 to 1857 he practiced his profession, and was elected Judge of the California Supreme Court for six years from Jan. 1, 1858. Subsequently he became Chief Justice of California's highest court, and while holding this place in 1863 President Lincoln called him to Washington and appointed him to his present position.

An order issued from the War department relieves Captain Frederick Smith, Twelfth Infantry, as professor of military science and tactics at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, and Second Lieutenant Edwin B. Winans Jr., Fifth Cavalry, has been detailed for this service, to take effect Sept. 30, 1897.

Officials at the Navy department do not regard as authentic the report of Captain F. W. Parker of the British steamship Prudentia that he found the gulf stream farther north than ever before known, off the east coast of Newfoundland. Captain Parker declared he observed the gulf stream from latitude 51° 30', longitude 43°, to latitude 50° 50', longitude 45°. "There was a deep blue tinge to the water which characterizes the gulf stream, while the temperature was uniformly from 57° to 58°. This belt of blue water occurred only between the Greenland current and the polar current setting down the Newfoundland coast. Gulf weed was observed floating between the limits mentioned."

There are as many phases of the tariff law as there are of the moon, but the latest is reported from the Department of State. An intelligent looking, handsomely dressed woman has been persistently frequenting the corridors of this department asking for an interview with the official who has charge of the statutes of the United States. After considerable persuasion the lady was enabled to have the much desired interview, and preferred her request. It was that she wanted a commission from the Department of State "to translate the Dingley tariff law into modern Greek."

This request staggered the official in question, but he recovered his presence of mind sufficiently to ask his caller if she didn't think modern Choctaw would serve the purpose equally as well as Greek. Up to date, however, the tariff bill has not been translated into either of these languages.

Assistant Secretary Vanderlip of the Treasury department has issued instructions that a census be taken of the old soldiers, soldiers' widows, and army nurses on the employ of the Treasury department throughout the country. The object is to know how many of this class are in the Treasury service and where they are at work. A complete record will thereby be had, and it will be kept in the Secretary's office. Blanks will soon be sent out. They will go to every division of the service, and will be filled in by the proper officials, after which they will be returned to the department here and recorded in a set of books for that purpose. The names, ages, and position will be kept.

PLANS FOR NEW NAVAL DOCKS.

Congress Will Be Asked to Provide for the Needs of the Navy.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Admiral Bunce, Commander of the New York Navy Yard; Commodore Chadwick, Chief of the Equipment Bureau; and Naval Constructor Hobson were in conference with Acting Secretary Roosevelt at the Navy department today considering in a general way the subject of dry docks for the naval vessels of the United States. The conference is preliminary to the preparation of a project for dry docks to be submitted to Congress at the next session. Naval officers have urged the importance of having a large dock either at Boston, Mass., or Portsmouth, N. H.; also at Norfolk, Va., and at some point on the gulf, and another on the Pacific coast.

Recent Army Assignments.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—The following assignments have been made in the army occasioned by recent promotions: Lieutenant Colonel Abram A. Harbach, to the Third Infantry; Major William H. Clapp, to the Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major Charles Keller, to the Eighteenth Infantry; Captain William Lassiter, to the Sixteenth Infantry, company I; Captain William A. Mercer, to the Eighth Infantry, company H; Captain Abner Pickering, to the Second Infantry, company G; First Lieutenant Charles Miller, to the Sixteenth Infantry, company I; First Lieutenant John R. Seyburn, to the Eighth Infantry, company C; Additional Second Lieutenant Frederick E. Johnston, First Infantry; Additional Second Lieutenant Claude H. Miller, Second Lieutenant Twenty-fourth Infantry, company C; First Lieutenant Charles W. Fenton, to the Fifth Cavalry, troop E; Additional Second Lieutenant Pierce A. Murphy, Second Lieutenant Seventh Cavalry, troop G. Second Lieutenant Edwin B. Winans Jr., Fifth Cavalry, has been detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, vice Captain Frederick A. Smith, Twelfth Infantry.

France Wants Reciprocity.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Since the new tariff act went into operation negotiations have been in progress between the Secretary of State and the French Ambassador here looking to the formulation of a new agreement between the two countries on the basis of reciprocal tariff concessions under the authority conferred by section 3 of the new tariff act. It has finally been agreed that Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Howell of the Treasury department, and the French Ambassador shall join in a conference on the subject in the near future, and it is fully expected that a new and satisfactory agreement will be reached.

Cruise for the Torpedo Flotilla.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt today issued instructions to Lieutenant W. W. Kimball, commanding officer of the torpedo flotilla, authorizing him to take the flortilla in an extended cruise along the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico, ascending the Mississippi River as far as practicable. The flotilla will consort six boats, the Rodgers, Porter, Ericsson, Cushing, Foote, and Dupont. The cruise will be commenced Oct. 1.

Dividends for Broken Banks.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—The Controller of the Currency has declared dividends in favor of the creditors of insolvent banks as follows: Twenty-five per cent, Sumner National Bank of Wellington, Kas.; 10 per cent, Humboldt First National Bank of Humboldt, Kas., 10 per cent, the Marine National Bank of Duluth, Minn.; 5 per cent, American National Bank of Arkansas City, Kas.; 5 per cent, the Stockgrowers' National Bank of Miles City, Mont.

Armor for New Battleships.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 16.—The Carnegie Steel company today received an order from the Cramps, the Philadelphia shipbuilders, for thirty tons diagonal armor to be used in the construction of the battleship Alabama. The price is not made public, but it is probable the builders will pay the Carnegies more for the armor than they will get for it from the government.

Perry S. Heath Not Injured.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 16.—There is no truth in the report of a mishap to First Assistant Postmaster General Heath. The report grows out of an accident to Mr. Heath's brother. The First Assistant Postmaster General is in Maine.

GOOD TIMES IN WASHINGTON.

Farmers of the State See a P[illegible] Ten Million Dollars in [illegible] Wheat—Business Booming.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Reports to the Ledger from central points in every county of the State of Washington regarding the business situation and prospects for the future are unanimous in the statement that business in all lines has largely increased, and at the present time is much larger and more prosperous than at any time for several years. In the agricultural counties the crops are unequaled. The influence of this is felt in all lines of business; money is easy; debts are being paid, and extensive improvements made. In the manufacturing centers the same results obtain; and with a brisk demand for lumber and shingles, with better prices, many mills are working night and day.

In the eastern counties the crop of wheat, barley, and oats is very large, and with increased acreage, induced by the good prices of last fall, the yield of wheat alone in the State is conservatively estimated at 25,000,000 bushels. In Whitman, the banner grain county, most conservative estimates place the wheat yield at 6,000,000 bushels. Some wheat has been sold for 70 cents, but most farmers are holding for higher prices. The expense of raising and harvesting is placed at 30 cents, at present prices netting the farmers $10,000,000. An additional million dollars will result from the crops, and in the last six months cattle to the value of another million has been sold in Northern Idaho, the Big Bend, and other places where range land is had. In Yakima County alone the hop crop will amount to 11,000 bales, while Lewis and Pierce Counties will produce each as much more. Many hops have been contracted at 12 cents, giving large profits to the growers.

Another source of prosperity this year is the increased pack of salmon. In one county, Whatcom, there are seven canneries, against three last year, with an output of 300,000 cases valued at $2,000,000, with Skagit, Island, King, and other counties well up to these figures.

Form every county in the State is reported a large increase of commercial business, especially on the line of farm implements, the latter running as high as 100 per cent in some places. Farmers are paying up old mortgages and banks report money plenty and easy. The demand for lumber and shingles at advanced prices makes this best condition in these lines for years.

Eleven large ships are already chartered and on the way here to load wheat, with a still larger number to follow. Altogether the condition of Washington, commercially and financially, is better than ever before, not excepting boom times of 1890. Business is on a solid basis, money going into legitimate channels, instead of being invested in real estate speculation. Mining districts on both sides of the Cascades are being rapidly developed and give promise of some of the best paying copper, silver, and gold mines in this country.

Interesting Ethnological Find.

Burlington, Ia., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—An ethnological find of value was made here today in the shape of Indian bodies. The city was cutting off the face of a bluff overlooking the Mississippi for the purpose of widening a road when the workmen uncovered Indian graves containing perfect skeletons, together with weapons, amulets, pipes, beads, etc., in good preservation.

PENNSYLVANIA SHORT LINES.

The Pan-Handle Route.

From Chicago
To New York, first class, $18.
To New York, second class, $16.
No. 20—The Keystone Express.
Leaves Chicago 10:30 a. m. daily.
Arrives New York 3:30 p. m. daily.
No. 10—The New York Express.
Leaves Chicago 9 p. m. daily.
Arives New York 7:30 a. m. daily.

The Fort Wayne Route.

From Chicago
To New York, first class, $20.
To New York, second class, $17.
No. 8—The Atlantic Express.
Leaves Chicago 3 p. m. daily.
Arrives New York 8:20 p. m. daily.
No. 2—The Pennsylvania Limited.
Leaves Chicago 5:30 p. m. daily.
Arrives New York 6:30 p. m. daily.
The finest train in the world;
Four dollars extra fare to New York.
No. 4—The Eastern Express.
Leaves Chicago 11:30 p. m. daily.
Arrives New York 7:40 a. m. daily.
For further information
Call upon or address
H. R. Dering, Asst Gen'l Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Lines,
248 South Clark street,
Chicago.

FIX A MILEAGE BOOK

Subcommittee from Western Roads to Report Today.

FOR SEBASTIAN TICKET.

Commercial Travelers Offer Decided Objections to It.

ASSERT IT MAKES TROUBLE.

Western roads are now considering the advisability of issuing an interchangeable mileage ticket. Commercial travelers have been making strong efforts for some time to secure the issuance of such tickets by the railroads, because the method of having to buy tickets from each road individually causes them much annoyance, and compels the outlay of a large amount of money.

In deference to the wishes of the commercial travelers, the Eastern roads adopted an interchangeable 5,000 mile ticket at two cents a mile. As a large number of the commercial travelers do not use such large mileage, the sale of these tickets failed to come up to expectations, and a short time ago these roads decided to issue a 1,000-mile rebate ticket, which will be placed on sale on Sept. 1.

This action has given much satisfaction to the commercial men, and they have renewed their efforts to get the Western lines to adopt a similar ticket. About a week ago the Executive committee of the Western Passenger association appointed a subcommittee to recommend a plan for issuing such a ticket by the Western association lines. This committee has drawn up a report which will be submitted to the Executive committee today.

The ticket which the subcommittee recommends differs radically from that adopted by the Eastern lines. John Sebastian, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Rock Island, is the inventor of it. Each ticket has four coupons. The first is the agent's stub; the second is kept by the purchaser; the third is signed by the purchaser and sent to the chairman for examination; the fourth is sent to the auditor, who makes a record of the sale. The passenger keeps the stub until he has traveled 1,000 miles or more, when he receives, upon presentation, a rebate of the amount paid in excess of two cents a mile.

In favor of this ticket it is claimed it obviates the necessity of any original outlay beyond the actual service performed, and provides for a refund immediately upon having used 1,000 miles.

It absolutely removes the necessity of careful scrutiny by the conductors and obviates the necessity of redeemng unused coupons, gives complete record of all moneys expended by traveling men for railway ticket, and the credit check attached to the book is the voucher to their firms for the money expended.

If thought advisable, the committee suggests, the Illinois Loan and Trust company will furnish a coupon money book at face value of $25, to which 25-cent coupons are attached, these coupons to be accepted by the association lines as currency. The advice of the legal departments is that this can be done without coming in conflict with government regulations.

Great objections to the ticket recommended are made by commercial travelers, who claims t is not practicable, and subjects them to more trouble and inconvience than they are willing to put up with. Some of the association lines also oppose the proposed plan, and would prefer a ticket similar to that adopted by the Eastern roads.

EAST-BOUND SHIPMENTS DROP.

Railroads Unable to Compete with Lake Lines—Latter Get Most of the Business.

While the Western roads have been showing a gradual and healthy increase in their business during the last few weeks, the lines running East from Chicago have not been materially benefited by the general improvement in business. It is because nearly all the export business from this city is being shipped East by the lake lines, which have been doing an enormous business for a month, and are unable to furnish all the vessel room needed. Last week's shipments by lake lines from Chicago amounted to 136,203 tons, against 110,994 tons for the week previous.

The ten east-bound roads from Chicago combined carried only 36,112 tons of through business to the seaboard last week, against 44,337 tons, a decrease of 8,225 tons. Shipments of flour, grain, and provisions through to the seaboard for the corresponding week last year amounted to 34,641 tons, or nearly as much as last week's shipments.

Flour shipments by the ten east-bound roads from Chicago through to seaboard points last week were 2,837 tons, against 4,622 tons last year; grain shipments were 25,442 tons, against 17,382 tons, and provision shipments 9,833 tons, against 12,057 tons. This shows an increase only in grain shipments.

The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows:

Balt. and Ohio	4.4	Michigan Central	26.2
Big Four	3.3	Nickel-Plate	4.5
Chicago and Erie	10.7	Pan-Handle	6.9
Grand Trunk	11.3	Fort Wayne	6.8
Lake Shore	18.7	Wabash	12.2

A. S. Crane's Accounts Correct.

Statements recently made about shortages in the traffic department of the Fitchburg railway were calculated to cast reflection upon the integrity of General Freight Agent A. S. Crane of that road. He has been fully exonerated, as experts examined his accounts, and not a shadow of suspicion is cast upon him.

Alton Meets New York Rates.

The Alton has decided to meet the reduced rates to New York made by the Central Passenger association lines on account of the meetings of the Merchants' association of New York.

CRITTENDEN TALKS FOR SILVER.

He Returns from His Official Service in Mexico Advocating the White Metal.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 16.—"It is a surprise to me," remarked ex-Governor T. T. Crittenden of Missouri, "that the United States, Mexico, and the South American States, the silver-producing countries of the world, do not combine together and say, 'Not an ounce of silver will be mined hereafter until the white metal is given an honorable recognition by the gold countries.' Mexico, in spite of every possible opposition that can possibly be thrown in the way of silver, has improved, is improving, and will improve in very many ways that will show silver has not lost its merit and its virtue."

Ex-Governor Crittenden has just retired from a term of four years as Consul General of the United States to the Republic of Mexico.

"Had I my way," said Mr. Crittenden, with the deepest fervor in every word, "I would tear down every custom house along the line, and on the north side of the Rio Grande River—permitting everything from Mexico to come in free."

YOUNG WOMAN TOURIST KILLED.

Mysterious Death of Miss Bowman of St. Louis While Returning from San Francisco.

Higginsville, Mo., Aug. 16.—The body of a young woman was picked up by an east-bound freight train on the Chicago and Alton railroad, about six miles east of this place, yesterday. Papers in her satchel showed her to be Miss Mary Bowman of St. Louis, aged about 28 years.

She was one of the returning Christian Endeavor excursionists, and had occupied a berth in a sleeper of the 10:40 p. m. east-bound train. The body was nearly nude and how the woman left the train is a mystery. The body was horribly mangled, as three or four trains had passed over it.

TROUBLE FOR THE MAYOR

KRAUS REFUSES DEMAND FOR CUTHBERTSON'S DISCHARGE.

Harrison Has a Candidate for Medical Examiner for the Civil Service Commission, but the President Declines to Let the Present Incumbent Go—Hundreds of Patrolmen Slated for Removal—Crowded by Star-Leaguers.

The last thing Mayor Harrison did before leaving for Lake Superior on Saturday was to write a letter to President Kraus of the Civil Service Commission, requesting that Dr. William Cuthbertson be removed from the position of chief medical examiner for the commission and Dr. J. M. Walsh substituted. When Mayor Harrison returns home, however, he will find Dr. Cuthbertson still acting, and thereby hangs a tale.

Alderman Maltby has of late greatly interested himself in the case of the members of the Star Democratic league who want to get back on the police force. Gossip has it he is anxious to be Mayor himself some day and thinks the Star league help might be valuable in the nominating convention, but that is another story.

Last Friday the Alderman went to President Kraus and complained his candidates were not having a fair show in the civil service examinations then going on. He said a lot of them had been rejected by the medical examiners, and blamed Dr. Cuthbertson for the trouble.

Mr. Kraus told him no special favors could be shown the Star league people, that they would have to stand the same tests as other applicants, and said the whole matter was in the hands of the medical examiners. Then Alderman Maltby went to the Mayor and, it seems, succeeded in getting a letter from him asking that Dr. Cutbertson be superseded.

But up to date no attention has been paid to this letter and, according to President Kraus, Dr. Cutbertson will continue indefinitely in his present position. Mr. Kraus' version of the situation, which certainly does credit to his ability to dodge sharp corners successfully, is as follows:

"The Civil Service commission," said Mr. Kraus, "has received no such letter as you speak of. It could not, because it does not lay in the power of the Mayor to say who shall or shall not be employed by the commission."

"But have not you or some other member of the committee received such a letter?"

Can't Oblige the Mayor.

"It is possible some one of the commissioners may have received such a letter," replied Mr. Kraus. "In such a case it would be a private epistle, not an official communication to the commission, and being such you could not expect me to be interviewed on the subject. It would be perfectly proper for the Mayor to make a personal request for the appointment of a friend to a member of the commission if he saw fit."

"Will Dr. Cuthbertson be removed?" was the next question asked of Mr. Kraus.

"No! He will remain as long as he continues to give as good satisfaction as he has in the past," was the answer.

A wholesale discharge of police patrolmen is contemplated soon by Superintendent Kipley. Between 500 and 600 are to go and the reason is places must be found for as many of the Star league members as succeeded in getting through the civil service examinations.

The men to be discharged will be chosen from patrolmen who are not protected by the civil service law, and as nearly as possible Republicans will be selected for the sacrifice.

As the force stands now, it is carrying 146 extra men. These are all civil service appointees, and are still kept on the probation lists, although their time expired some months ago. An arrangement was made, however, whereby they were to continue to draw probationers' pay in order to prevent overrunning the appropriation. Before any more men can be put on the force, however, these 146 must be provided for.

ELIGIBLES ARE PUT AT WORK.

Over 300 Men Who Passed Civil Service Examinations Go Into Various Departments.

Three hundred and eight men who have passed the civil service examination were put to work at the City Hall yesterday. They were divided among the various departments as follows:

Public works	275
Police	20
City Collector's office	6
City Clerk's office	7
Total	308

In the main the men whose places they took were holdovers from the Swift administration, who were discharged yesterday by virtue of a general order given by Mayor Harrison last Saturday. This order was all these holdoverts, except those in the Police and Fire departments, were to go in a bunch. In addition to these removals the Civil Service commission yesterday gave notice of a revocation of all the sixty-day appointments which it had authorized during the Harrison administration. These vacancies will be filled during the week by eligibles from the civil service lists and are distributed in the Department of Public Works as follows:

Ward inspectors	10
Laborers, water pipe extension	75
Hate takers	75
Firemen	10
Cashiers or arsistants	3
Paymasters, registers, tellers, complaint division, payroll, privilege, registrary or voucher clerks above grade three	15
Bookkeepers	4
Accountants	3
Special assessment tax experts or real estate clerks above grade two	7
Elevator operators	2
Water assessors	2
Calkers	2
Oilers	50
Blacksmith	1
Blacksmith helper	1

Besides these there are a number of sixty-day men scattered through all the departments and several hundred among the laborers. There are also a dozen in the special assessment department.

Among the civil service men appointed yesterday was E. H. Ehrhorn, chief clerk in the City Clerk's office under Van Cleave and now employed there as license clerk. He passed at the head of the list and retains his present position. James J. Dillon, present recorder of deaths in the Health Commissioner's office, passed at the head of his list and remains where he is.

About half of the present sixty-day men passed the civil service examinations and will retain their positions. The other half, or 700 all told, will have to go, and with them the 1,100 holdovers from the Swift administration let out yesterday, or, in round numbers, 1,800 men outside the Police and Fire departments. To fill these vacancies the Civil Service commission has the following number of eligibles on its lists:

Elevator operators	61
Laborers clerks	61
Water rate takers	22
Special assessment clerks, tax experts, real estate clerks	17
Recorder of deaths	6
Cashiers and assistant cashiers	60
Assistant water assessors	16
Paymasters, registers, tellers, complaint division, payroll, privilege, registrary or voucher clerks	196
Bookkeepers	95
Accountants	70
Janitresses and scrub women	179
Oilers at pumping stations	101
Firemen	68
Machinists	66
General carpenters	234
Sidewalk carpenters	30
Bridge carpenters	20
Mechanical engineers	50
Machinist helpers	1
Janitors	153
General clerks	836
Plumbers	30
Blacksmiths	250
Laborers	9,000
Gas lamp inspectors	45
Milk inspectors	75
Mason inspectors	112
Total	11,627

There are a number of examinations yet to be held, as the commission has so far taken up only the positions employing the most men. Forty-two sixty-day appointments were made yesterday to places for which the commission has no eligibles, the most important being:

Martin Higgins, foreman of dumps.
John J. McGrath, chief inspector in the sewer department.
Matt Franz, timekeeper in the bureau of water pipe extension.
Edward Wall, assistant vessel dispatcher.
Edward Hayes, foreman house drains in the sewer department.
T. M. Kennedy, special assessment clerk.
John Wallace, superintendent of construction at the bridewell.
Matt Casey, engineer at the bridewell.
J. Campion and Isaac Golden, officers at the bridewell.

HIS AID TO SCIENCE

Inventions Given to the World by Lord Kelvin.

GOES TO NIAGARA FALLS

Is One of the Men Who Planned the Power Plant.

WORK FOR OCEAN CABLE LINE

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Rt. Hon. Lord Kelvin, past President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, arrived here last evening. He is accompanied by Lady Kelvin and Dr. Bottomley of Glasgow, Scotland, who is a nephew of Lord Kelvin. The doctor's wife is also here. Lord Kelvin is on his way to Toronto, Ont., to attend the annual convention of the Association for the Advancement of Science. Lord Kelvin and his party are the guests of the Niagara Falls Power company, the officials of which are showing them every courtesy.

It will be recalled that in the plans for the development of Niagara power an international Niagara commission was established in London in June, 1890. This commission consisted of Sir William Thomson, now Lord Kelvin, as Chairman; Dr. Coleman Sellers of Philadelphia, and others. The commission had power to award $2,000 in prizes.

When Lord Kelvin alighted from his carriage at the Cataract House last evening one of the first to greet him and shake his hand was Dr. Coleman Sellers, who is now the President of the Niagara Falls Power company. Today they have together inspected the greatest power-producing plant of the age, which was built in accordance with the decision of their commission, while the meeting of the scientists in Toronto is the inducement that brought Lord Kelvin to this country.

It has for some time been known here that the noted Englishman has had a great longing to see the mighty turbines and dynamos of the Niagara in motion.

Nothing Like It in Europe.

Lord Kelvin, notwithstanding his advanced years, is hale and hearty. When seen at the Cataract House he was enthusiastic on electrical matters. Said he:

"It has been my wish for years to look upon this great power plant of Niagara, and now my desire has been satisfied. Despite my connection with the project in its early stage, when we gave it form, I am impressed by its many wonderful features. We have in Europe great power plants, but nothing to equal what you have here. The power possibilities of Niagara are startling, and the people of the entire country may well rejoice over them, for the new developments are constantly bringing distant points in close touch with the sources of power. The three dynamos now in operation give startling results. What would be the effect when 50,000 horse-power is developed under one roof. You must excuse me for being so enthusiastic over your electrical development, but electricity has been the research of my life.

Not His First Visit.

"No, this is not my first visit to America. I have been in this country before. I was much taken today, as were all my party, during our drive with the many beautiful improvements made about Niagara in the State Reservation. The people of New York State have reason to be proud. The changes wrought are many and pleasing on both sides of the river, and I am glad to note that the falls is unimpaired by the power development. When the agitation of the question of impairment of the beauty of the cataract was under discussion I was a close observer, and I am glad to note all the prophecies of the engineers are supported by present conditions. The public need have no fear of the beauty of the falls being destroyed.

"What do I think of your railroads? Well, we came across New York State on the New York Central Empire express, and we were all delighted with the rapidity, the smoothness of the roadbed, and the courtesy of the officials we met. Now you must excuse me."

During the period of the interview Lord Kelvin, for all he was very tired, was waiting in anticipation of the arrival from New York of William B. Rankin, secretary of the Niagara Falls Power company. Mr. Rankin reached here at 10:55, and had a pleasant renewal of acquaintance with Lord Kelvin before they retired for the night.

Something of His Career.

Lord Kelvin was born in Belfast on June 26, 1824. His is, therefore, 73 years old. He was a son of James Thompson, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics, Glasgow University, and received his early education in that city and university. From there he continued his education at the University of Cambridge, where he obtained the high position of Second Wrangle. In 1845 he was first Smith's prize man, and was elected a fellow of St. Peter's Cambridge, in the following year, being reelected in 1872.

Lord Kelvin was the electrician for the Atlantic cables in 1857-'58 and 1865-'66, and is the inventor of the mirror galvanometer and syphon recorder in connection with submarine telegraphy. In 1869 he acted as electrical engineer for the French Atlantic cable, in 1873 for the Brazilian and River Plata, in 1875 for the West Indian cable, and 1879 for the Mackay-Bennett Atlantic cable. In 1876 he perfected an electrical improvement in the mariners' compass, and since then has invented a navigational sounding machine and many electrical measuring instruments. He has been Professor of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University ever since 1846. His Lordship was President of the British association at the Edinburg meeting in 1871, and filled a similar position in connection with the Royal society, 1890 to 1895. In 1892 a peerage was conferred upon him for his distinguished services to the cause of science. He has published several works.

SILVER GOES STILL LOWER.

Price of Bullion Falls Again in London and New York Markets.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Silver bullion seems to find difficulty in touching bottom on its market. Saturday's price was the lowest ever recorded, but today's London quotation fell a quarter penny per ounce further, and the New York price three-quarters of a cent. At today's bid price for silver in New York the intrinsic value of the dollar is approximately 42¾ cents.

This country exported in July, according to today's government report, only $72,993 more silver than it supplied in June. It is, therefore, plain that the break in silver is not due to excessive exports from America, but to the belief of American miners that they must force the market in order to meet the ordinary demand. The silver miners can afford to do this. Senator Jones of Nevada admitted, not long ago, that the possibilities of increase in our silver production were enormous. Probably the silver men count also on the certainty that returning prosperity will upset all plans for another free coinage campaign.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit company holds 349,061.34 ounces of silver bullion, against which 345 certificates are outstanding, all green.

The steamer Trave, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out 223,000 ounces of silver, shipped by the following houses: Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., 100,000 ounces; Fuller & Wilson, 75,000 ounces; Handy & Harman, 25,000 ounces; and Muller, Schall & Co., 25,000 ounces.

Cable advices from London say there is an impression that gold may be sent direct to New York from the continent soon.

Merchants' Excursion to New York.

On Aug. 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31 the Pennsylvania lines will have a cheap excursion to New York for merchants. For particulars address or call upon H. R. Dering, A. G. P. Agent, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

$10.50 via Chicago and Erie to Buffalo and return, account G. A. R., Aug. 21 to 23 inclusive. Detailed information at Erie ticket office, 242 South Clark street.

COST OF WIDENING RIVER

DRAINAGE BOARD PLACES THE TOTAL EXPENSE AT $375,000.

Committee of Real Estate Experts Fixes the Value of Fourteen Tracts of Land at $73,000—Lockport Pumps Stop Work and Joliet People Accuse the Trustees of Experimenting to Influence the Price for Condemned Land.

The value of the land sought to be acquired by the drainage trustees for the purpose of widening and straightening the Chicago River has been fixed at $73,000. This land is sought by the trustees for the purpose of so changing the river as to allow for a flow of the 300,000 cubic feet a minute required by the drainage law, and it will be acquired independently of any plans the trustees may adopt in the future of so improving the river as to make it the easily navigable stream which the commercial needs of Chicago so urgently demand.

The estimate of $73,000 was made by a special committee of real estate experts, consisting of George M. Bogue, William A. Bond, and Thomas E. Judge, which made its report to the Drainage board yesterday.

This report was asked by the board in order to fix the prices which it will offer for the land in question. In case the owners demand more for it recourse will be had to condemnation proceedings.

Figures on Expense of $375,000.

There are in all fourteen pieces of land lying along the river between Twelfth and Throop streets, which the drainage trustees must acquire in order to carry out their present plans. All of them are small pieces, being mainly points projecting into the river, or where the stream makes sharp angles, which it is necessary to cut out in order to straighten it.

This, however, will not be the main cost of the work on the river contemplated by the drainage trustees. Wherever the land they acquire is docked they will have to dock the new dock lines made by cutting it away, and the cost of this work has been estimated at $25,000.

Then there will be the expense of dredging, estimated at $75,000 more. More than all this are the expenditures for the byways alongside the river from Adams to below Harrison street. Between these two points the river is so narrow it would cause a dangerous current to force 300,000 cubic feet of water through it a minute, and two big conduits, capable of carrying 40,000 cubic feet each, are to be built under the yards of the Pennsylvania railway, parallel to and west of the river. The cost of these byways will be about $200,000, swelling the grand total up to about $375,000.

The Real Estate committee in its report made no estimate of the benefits to the remaining property, which may result from widening and straightening the river. This matter will come up when the trustees receive the anxiously awaited opinion from their law department defining their right to levy a special assessment tax in the cases of such resulting benefits.

Two Lockport Pumps Stop.

The drainage trustees had an amusing half hour of it yesterday growing out of City Engineer Erickson stopping two of the pumps at Lockport. It is the dry season in the Desplaines River just now, and when the pumps stopped the river naturally ceased to flow. As a result the water power at Joliet ceased to be available, and the mills stopped.

It happened the drainage trustees have a condemnation suit coming on in Will County next week in which the value of this water power is the main thing to be taken into account. The trustees have contended all along this water power existed simply by the grace of the City of Chicago, as the greater part of the year there would be no water in Desplaines River except what is furnished by the Lockport pumps.

The people at Joliet immediately jumped at the conclusion yesterday that the pumps had been stopped in order to prove the trustees' case, but the latter declared they knew nothing about it.

City Engineer Erickson explained the matter by saying only pump was useless, having blown out a cylinder head, and

CHICAGOS AT DEER PARK.

ANSON'S MEN AGITATE THE HEART OF THE SUMMER GIRL.

Resting Up in the Mountains Where the Thermometer Is at Forty All—Boston and Baltimore Both Win Easily—Pittsburg Barely Noses Out the Louisvilles—Philadelphia Continues to Lose, This Time to New York's Advantage.

	W.	L.	P.c.		W.	L.	P.c.
Boston	65	30	.684	Pittsburg	48	51	.457
Baltimore	61	30	.670	Louisville	43	55	.439
Cincinnati	59	32	.648	Philadelphia	42	54	.438
New York	55	36	.604	Brooklyn	39	55	.409
Cleveland	50	44	.532	Washington	27	65	.292
Chicago	47	51	.480	St. Louis	25	72	.258

Championship season closes Oct. 8.

Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 5; Washington, 2.
Baltimore, 14; Brooklyn, 5.
New York, 7; Philadelphia, 2.
Pittsburg, 3; Louisville, 2.

Games Today.

Philadelphia at New York.
Brooklyn at Baltimore.
Washington at Boston.

COLTS LOAF IN THE MOUNTAINS

First Divisionites Are Recruiting for the Eastern Campaign at a Maryland Resort.

Deer Park, Md., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Fifteen Colts settled this morning into their summer quarters in Deer Park in the heart of the Alleghanies for three days of rest and recreation. For the first time in the history of the league the season has been interrupted to give the players a summer outing in a swell resort. The rest was needed, for Dahlen, Decker, McCormick, and Thornton will be in shape for hard work when the fight for position is resumed Thursday. Anson expects the rest to put the men in the best shape, predicts that they will win a majority of the thirty games on the trip, come home above the 500 mark, and not only hold sixth place, but pass Cleveland.

The summer home of the Colts is high up on the summit of the backbone of the East. The mountains fill the whole landscape.

The day has been spent in fishing, short, jolly practice in the afternoon, swimming, and bowling. Decker, Everitt, and Thornton came down with a fish story, mess of trout. Bill Lange has his troubles, the hotel is filled with mountain girls whom the descent of Anson's handsome giants set in a furor of excitement. Lange carried a heavy cane all morning to drive them away, but finally retreated to his room. He is still barricaded there, but the damsels are watching his movements, and he must surrender in time.

Tomorrow the Colts or a scrub practice nine will play at Oakland, a resort a few miles up the mountain, against a strong team of college men, who are spending their summer in the various resorts.

"Tonight the Colts, swathed in overcoats, are the lions of the resort, for the thermometer hangs at 40 all. T. Donahue is attending a methodist campmeeting.

Boston, 5; Washington, 2.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Bostons won the first game of the series with Washington today in wet and threatening weather. Nichols' speed was terrific, and he struck out eight men. In the last inning but two Washington men got as far as third base. McJames was at his best, and his command was perfect. Tomas Tucker, for the first time since 1889, appeared in a uniform not that of the Boston club and played first base for the visitor in his usual style. There were many individual plays of exceptional character. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Washing'n.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Selbach, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	2	6	0	0	Brown, cf	1	4	4	0	0
Long, ss	0	0	5	2	0	Demont, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Duffy, lf	0	0	2	0	0	McGuire, c	0	1	4	6	0
Stahl, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Tucker, 1b	0	1	6	0	0
Collins, 3b	1	0	2	2	0	O'Brien, 2b	0	0	1	2	1
Lowe, 2b	1	1	3	3	0	Abbey, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Bergen, c	1	1	9	3	0	Wrigley, 3b	0	2	0	0	0
Nichols, p	1	2	0	1	0	McJames, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	5	9	27	11	0	Totals	2	6	24	7	1

Boston	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Hamilton, Brown, Wrigley. Sacrifice hits—Tucker, Long. Stolen bases—Hamilton. First base on balls—By Nichols, 3; by McJames, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Washington, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By McJames, 3. Passed ball—Bergen. Wild pitches—McJames, 2. Time—1:43. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—2,000.

Baltimore, 14; Brooklyn, 5.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16.—The Orioles today defeated the Brooklyns in a one-sided game. Kennedy held the Champions down to two hits during the first four innings. In the fifth a succession of well-placed hits netted the home team five runs, and the next inning the visitors became demoralized, and for the remainder of the game there was no contest. Attendance, 3,211. Score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Keeler, rf	3	2	4	0	0	Jones, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Jen'ings, ss	3	1	4	5	0	Griffin, cr	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly, lf	2	0	2	0	0	McK'y, 2b	2	2	4	4	2
Stenzel, cf	2	2	0	0	0	Campau, rf	1	1	3	1	0
Doyle, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	A. Smith, lf	0	1	0	0	1
Reitz, 3b	1	2	1	2	0	Tiern'y, 3b	1	2	2	4	0
Quinn, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	Griffin, ss	0	1	4	4	1
Clarke, c	0	1	1	1	0	Kennedy, p	0	0	0	0	1
Pond, p	0	0	0	0	0	G.Smith, ss	0	2	2	3	1
Totals	14	14	27	16	2	Totals	5	10	24	9	9

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	2	2	0	0—14
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits—Anderson, Stenzel, Doyle. Three-base hit—Jones. Home run—Burrill. Stolen bases—Jennings [2], Kelly [2], Jones, Keeler, Shoch, Anderson, Doyle, Jennings-Reitz, Doyle]. Burrill-Shoch. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Pond, 3; off Kennedy, 2; off Griffin, 1. Struck out—By Pond, 1; by Kennedy, 1. Time—2:05. Umpire—Mr. Kelly.

Pittsburg, 3; Louisville, 2.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 16.—Pittsburg and Louisville made a grand struggle for seventh place today, with all the odds in favor of the visitors until the eighth inning, when, with two men out, the home team made four hits, netting seven bases and three runs. Attendance, 1,100. The score:

Pittsb'g.	R	B	P	A	E	Ind'n'p'lis.	R	B	P	A	E
Eustace, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Hoy, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Miller, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Gray, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Lettner, cf	0	0	3	0	0	M'Fl'd, c	0	0	0	0	0
Parrott, lb	0	0	13	1	0	M'Cl'y, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Deady, lf	0	1	1	2	0	Motz, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Keehne, 2b	0	0	4	1	0	Kahoe, s	0	0	2	2	0
Ball, ss	0	1	0	2	3	Stewart, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
Boyle, c	0	0	1	4	2	Flynn, ss	0	0	0	4	0
Hutch'n, p	0	0	2	3	1	Foreman, p	0	0	2	5	0
Totals	3	2	27	15	3	Totals	0	3	27	16	0

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 3; Louisville, 1. Two-base hits—Padden, Bingham. Three-base hits—Davis, Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Padden, Kahoe, Wilson. Stolen base—Clarke. Double plays—Ely-Padden-Rothfuss. Stafford-Doran-Worden. First base on balls—Off Gardner, 1; off Cunningham, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Gardner, 3; by Cunningham, 2. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Louisville, 9. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1. Time—1:35. Umpire—McDonald.

New York, 7; Philadelphia, 2.

New York, Aug. 16.—New York and Philadelphia played an uninteresting game here this afternoon. Taylor was wild, but those of the Giants who had on their batting clothes managed to hit his delivery whenever they wished. The errors on both sides were costly. McCreery's double play to Warner was the feature. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Phil'delphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Y. Hal'n, cf	0	0	1	0	1	Cooley, cf	1	2	3	1	0
M'Cre'y, rf	1	3	3	1	1	Cross, rf	1	0	0	1	0
Joyce, 3b	1	1	1	1	1	Del'hanty, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	2	0	0	La Joie, 2b	0	1	1	0	1
Gleason, 2b	2	2	4	2	0	Shugart, ss	0	0	0	1	1
Holmes, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Nash, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Clark, 1b	2	2	8	1	0	Grier, 2b	0	1	0	3	0
Warner, c	0	2	6	1	0	M'Far'nd, c	0	0	3	2	0
Meekin, p	0	0	0	1	0	Taylor, p	0	1	0	6	1
Totals	7	11	27	11	4	Totals	2	9	24	14	2

New York	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	*—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Earned runs—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 1. Three base hit—Delehanty. Home run—Gleason. Stolen bases—Gleason, Holmes, Joyce. Double play—McCreery-Warner. First base on errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Taylor, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Warner. Struck out—By Meekin, 3; by Taylor, 2. Wild pitches—Taylor, 3; Meekin, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 11. Sacrifice hits—Cross, McFarland, Davis. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Lynch and Carpenter. Attendance, 4,100.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Indianapolis Wins at Minneapolis—St. Paul Downs Columbus—Kansas City Climbing.

	W.	L.	Per.		W.	L.	Per.
Indianapolis	69	29	.704	Detroit	51	47	.520
Columbus	62	33	.626	Kansas City	51	47	.517
Milwaukee	64	40	.615	Grand Rapids	31	68	.313
St. Paul	64	40	.615	Minneapolis	32	71	.310

Season closes Sept. 21.

Indianapolis, 5; Minneapolis, 2.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Indianapolis played errorlessly and took the first game of the series with Minneapolis today. A feature was the one-handed catch by "Doggie" Miller of a hot, low liner, which saved three runs. Score:

Min'polis.	R	B	P	A	E	Ind'n'p'lis.	R	B	P	A	E
Eustace, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	Hoy, cf	0	2	0	2	0
Miller, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Gray, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Lettner, cf	0	0	3	0	0	M'Fl'd, c	0	0	0	0	0
Parrott, lb	0	0	13	1	0	M'Cl'y, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Deady, lf	0	1	1	2	0	Motz, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Keehne, 2b	0	0	4	1	0	Kahoe, s	0	0	2	2	0
Ball, ss	0	1	0	2	3	Stewart, 2b	0	2	1	2	0
Boyle, c	0	0	1	4	2	Flynn, ss	0	0	0	4	0
Hutch'n, p	0	0	2	3	1	Foreman, p	0	0	2	5	0
Totals	0	2	27	15	3	Totals	0	3	27	16	0

Minneapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—5

Earned run—Minneapolis, 1. Two-base hits—Boyle, Hutchison, Gray. Foreman. Struck out—By Foreman, 2; by Hutchison, 2. Eustace [2], Kuehne; by Hutchison, McFarland, Stewart, Flynn. Foreman. Left on bases—Minneapolis, 4; Indianapolis, 6. Sacrifice hits—Kahoe, Flynn. Stolen bases—Boyle, Motz. Time of game—2:00. Umpire—Daley.

St. Paul, 10; Columbus, 3.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 16.—The visitors could do little with Fricken's delivery today, while Walters was batted freely and received bad support. In the third inning Tebeau spiked Glasscock in getting back to first base ahead of a throw from Fricken and the two men came to blows. Both men were put out of the game, Tebeau looking a trifle worse for the encounter. The score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E
McBride, cf	1	2	3	0	0	Hulen, ss	0	1	1	4	0
G'nalvin, 2b	0	2	1	3	1	Mertes, lf, 1b	0	1	8	1	1
Geoghe'n, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Tebeau, 1b, 0	1	2	1	1	0
Glassc'k, 1b	0	0	3	0	0	Butler, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Mulliane, 1b	2	3	6	1	0	Frank, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Gillen, 3b	1	2	1	2	0	Genins, cf	2	2	3	0	0
Isbell, lf	2	2	1	0	0	Crooks, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Spies, c	1	1	8	1	0	McGarr, 3b	0	2	2	0	1
H'grw'th, ss	1	2	4	1	1	Buelow, c	0	0	4	0	0
Fricken, p	1	1	1	0	0	Walters, p	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	10	15	27	11	2	Totals	3	8	27	9	3

St. Paul	0	2	0	3	1	0	2	1	1—10
Columbus	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—3

Earned runs—St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 1. Bases stolen—By McBride, Gillen, Isbell, Mulliane. Passed on balls—By Fricken, Genins, Crooks [2], Hulen, Frank; by Walters, Gillen, Fricken. Hit by pitched ball—By Fricken, Tebeau; by Walters, Spies. Struck out—By Fricken, 3; by Walters, 3. Time—2:00. Umpire—Haskell.

Kansas City, 11; Grand Rapids, 6.

Kansas, City, Mo., Aug. 16.—Reust, a new pitcher from Abilene, Kas., made his appearance with the Blues today and his work received the unqualified indorsement of the fans. The visitors could do nothing with him after the second inning. Each team earned three runs in that inning. The score:

Kansas Cy.	R	B	P	A	E	Grand Rs.	R	B	P	A	E
O'Rorke, 3b	1	1	0	1	0	Slagle, cf	1	0	5	0	0
Nichol'n, 2b	2	2	5	2	0	M'Kinley, 2b	2	2	4	4	2
Conn'n, ss	2	3	1	4	0	Campau, rf	1	3	1	0	0
M'Vic'r, rf	2	4	4	0	0	Ganzel, 1b	0	1	8	0	1
Fickett, 1b	1	2	7	0	0	Twin'm, ss	1	2	2	4	0
Menefee, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Griffin, ss	0	1	4	4	1
Gettin'r, cf	1	1	2	0	0	M'Kib'n, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Blanford, c	1	2	5	1	0	Fear, c	0	0	3	1	0
Reust, p	0	2	0	0	1	Pappalau, p	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	11	19	27	8	1	Totals	6	11	27	15	4

Kansas City	4	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	0—11
Grand Rapids	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—6

Earned runs—Kansas City, 3; Grand Rapids, 3. Two-base hits—Connaughton, Reust, McKinney. Three-base hit—McKinney. Stolen bases—Nicholson, Connaughton, McVicker, Campau, Ganzel. First base on balls—Off Reust, 3; off Pappalau, 5. Double plays—Connaughton-Nicholson-Pickett, Griffin-Ganzel, Twineham-Ganzel. Time—2:00. Umpire—Warner.

Western Association.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
St. Joseph	61	50	.670	Quincy	47	50	.475
Cedar Rap's	57	54	.626	Dubuque	40	50	.444
Des Moines	46	44	.511	Peoria	37	53	.411
Rockford	44	46	.488	Burlington	33	57	.366

Championship season closes Sept. 26.

AT BURLINGTON.

Burlington	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1—4
Rockford	1	0	1	0	1	1	5	0	*—9

Hits—Burlington, 5; Rockford, 9. Errors—Burlington, 3; Rockford, 3. Batteries—Thompson and Mesmer, Babbitt and Huff.

AT KEOKUK.

Quincy	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1—11
Cedar Rapids	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0—5

Batteries—Hackett and Graver, Donnelly and Freer. Base hits—Quincy, 11; Cedar Rapids, 10. Errors—Quincy, 4; Cedar Rapids, 4.

AT DES MOINES.

Des Moines	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0—8
Dubuque	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—7

Batteries—Price and Lohman, Butler and Sullivan. Base hits—Des Moines, 11; Dubuque, 12. Errors—Des Moines, 2; Dubuque, 3.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

St. Joseph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Peoria	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—3

Base hits—St. Joseph, 4; Peoria, 7. Errors—St. Joseph, 2; Peoria, 1. Batteries—Kane and Donovan, Roach and Quinn.

Interstate League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Newcastle	63	34	.649	Youngstown	47	43	.505
Toledo	63	34	.647	Mansfield	39	54	.419
Dayton	57	40	.588	Springfield	33	59	.358
Fort Wayne	47	50	.485	Wheeling	27	74	.267

Season closes Sept. 26.

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1—3
Dayton	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	2	1—7

Batteries—Keenan and Arthur; Rosebrough and Kellner. Base hits—Toledo, 13; Dayton, 13. Errors—Toledo, 2; Dayton, 3. Umpire—Keefe.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne	2	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	1—10
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2

Batteries—Herr and O'Meara; Poole and Rupert. Newcastle, Aug. 16.—No game; rain.

Eastern League.

Wilkesbarre-Scranton, no game; wet grounds.
Providence, 1; Springfield, 4.
Toronto-Buffalo, no game; rain.
Syracuse-Montreal, no game; rain.

Miscellaneous Games.

At Marinette—Page Fence Giants, 10; Marinette, 0.

Two Teams Consolidate.

The Franklin and Edgar baseball clubs have consolidated, and will finish the season under the name of the latter. Gus Hall is to be manager. The new makeup is as follows: Benner, catcher; C. Meyer, Holmes, and Helm, pitchers; Farley, first base; F. Schmidt, second base; C. Schmidt, third base; Stellman, Scutsop; Ziegler, left field; Frees, center field; Hughes, right field; Hankey, Conrad, and Gantschaw, substitutes.

Sockalexis Has Blood Poisoning.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—When the members of the Cleveland club left for the East this evening Sockalexis, the Indian, whose suspension was recently raised by President Robison, was not among the party. Instead of going along he went to the hospital, where his injured foot will be operated on. It transpires that blood poisoning has set in, and it is feared he will lose one or two of his toes.

Pitcher Assaults the Umpire.

Toledo, O., Aug. 16.—At the conclusion of the game between Dayton and Toledo today Keenan, who pitched for Toledo, rushed up to Umpire Keefe and hit him in the neck. Keenan claimed Keefe gave him the worst of it on strikes and balls.

FRANK HINKEY IN A NEW ROLE.

Former Yale Football Player Saves Several People from Drowning at Niagara.

North Tonawanda, N. Y., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Frank Hinkey, the famous ex-football champion of Yale, last night saved the lives of eight men, who were floundering about in the Niagara River opposite Bird Island, a point about five miles north of this city. About 6 o'clock in the evening Philip Perew and seven others entered the Knee Deeps Dream, a small sailing yacht, to sail up the river. They started up the river all right and the two started to race. A sudden squall swept the river and the Knee Deeps Dream capsized. Soon after was noticed by Hinkey, who, a half mile away, and the men were unable to catch hold of the yacht as she was overturned. Frank Hinkey and Undine Baker, Smith, who were in a small sailboat, started to the rescue. As they neared the men in the water they realized that the small boat would not hold them. A heavy sea with ten sighting to get into her at the same time, and four of the men were quickly transferred to the Knee Deeps Dream, to which they clung until the steam yacht Silver King came to the rescue. Philip Edgerton. The rescued men were Philip Perew, Thomas Perew, Isaac Chamberlain, Thomas Gagnon, Alec. Towne, James Campbell, Eddie Mow, and Frank Smith, all of this city.

Cricketers to Play College Football.

The Wanderers Cricket and Athletic club will this season organize a football team to play under intercollegiate rules. A prominent college football man has undertaken to get an eleven together, and with the facilities possessed by the club there should be no trouble in forming a formidable side. The grounds are as fine as any in the city, and, with the accommodations to be had in five clubhouse, the facilities for training and practice are of the best.

IN THE WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

Chicagoans to Compete in the National Golf Games in the East This Week.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A few entries for the women's championship were received by R. Bage Kerr, secretary of the United States Golf association, today, and he expects a rush of nominations tomorrow. The list closes tomorrow night, but the entries will not be made public until Wednesday evening, in order to await the arrival of letters posted tomorrow at distant points. Secretary Kerr states it is a certainty that Miss Beatrix Hoyt will enter, and it is possible that Mrs. Charles B. Brown, the title holder of 1895, may also play, although an absentee last year. This year for the first time, he adds, the women golfers of the West will figure among the contestants. Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor and Mrs. Adams are among the entries from Chicago. The control of all the national championships at golf is vested in the United States Golf association, but the Executive committee will not take an active part in the management of the details of this year's women's tourney unless some hitch occurs. The Greens committee of Essex County club will conduct the arrangements, and should the affair run smoothly the Executive committee will only take a passive part. Both President Curtis and Secretary Kerr will be at Manchester during the event.

Butte Races Resumed.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Butte races, postponed from last Friday on account of the Bryan reception, were resumed today. Summary:

First race, pacing, 2:16 class—Jib won in two straight heats, Argotine second, D. D. third. Best time, 2:13¾.

Second race, trotting, 2:14 class—Chris Peterson won in two straight heats, Altoka second, Carlye Carni third. Best time, 2:13.

Third race, ¾ furlongs, handicap—Imp, Missioner won, Negligence second, Palfurni third. Time, 1:09¾.

Fourth race, Silver City Handicap, value $1,500, 1¼ miles—Senator Bland won, Ostler Joe second, Mollie R. third. Time, 2:23¾.

Fifth race, ¾ furlong, handicap—Vitringa won, Dora H. Wood second, Flashlight third. Time, 1:15¾.

Sixth race, hurdle handicap, four hurdles, 1¼ miles—J. C. C. won, Mestor second, Hyman third. Time, 2:06¾.

RUNS ONE MILE IN 1.39¾.

FAST RACE BY LADY CALLAHAN AT THE HARLEM TRACK.

Thirteen to One Is Posted Against Her Chances, Too—Nimrod Beats Sunburst, Schiller, and Benemela—Two Outsiders Please the Bookmakers—Off Day on Most of the Tracks—Wabana Case at Newport Is Still Unsettled.

Lady Callahan distinguished herself yesterday at Harlem by putting up the fast mark of 1:39¾, at the distance of one mile and incidentally taking the "hoodoo" from the 13 to 1 laid against her chance. The race, like two others of the day, was abonanza for the sixteen bookmakers, many of whom "butted together" Dunois and Imp. The Scoggan crack, said at his best to have the speed requisite to stretch the neck of an Ornament, was quickly sent from 8 to 5 down to 9 to 10 on the strength of a move in 1:44½, carrying 108 pounds, but advanced to even money at the post under the heavy fire directed at the 2 to 1 posted against Imp, who started at 3 to 2.

Lady Callahan and Imp raced paired for seven-eighths of the distance, Dunois lying third two lengths back. Imp here hung out signals of distress and the Lady, reversing the tale of the proverbial cat, kept blithely on her way, and Dunois could never get up. As the favorite was somewhat bumped at the start his supporters deplored their bad luck, but Lady Callahan won easily and undoubtedly would have been first in any event.

Black Jack Never Heard Of.

A second big dump followed when Gustave Cook was beaten, and the "talent" got a severe fesaer in the closing event, where Black Jack was knocked from 3 to 1 down to 6 to 5. "Cash" Sloan was up, instead of the stable jockey, Newcom, and Black Jack may be a peculiar horse to ride. Sloan had his own money "down," with that of his friends, but could never get better than fourth position. A somewhat straggling start saw La Princessa in front, and so she ran until within 100 yards of the wire, Song Bird being second, and Ashland third the greater part of the way. Here, from away behind, came Serena, at 10 to 1 shot, who, making the bend, must have been ten lengths behind the leaders, and ran right over the others, winning handily. J. Woods, her jockey, whipped clear in from the three-sixteenth post, disproving the claim that he can only win on a free-going horse.

Colonel Clark surprised the knowing ones when he stopped Newcom at the judges' stand, as Lady Callahan was on the way to the post. Newcom has time and again been proved a boy always out for the money. Clay also was cautioned on Evanatus. C. Slaughter made his first appearance on Schiller.

Blue Jacket and Nimrod were the winning favorites, and Brightie S. was as near favoritism as the next.

Blue Jacket's First Victory.

Blue Jacket, a maiden 3-year-old filly that at no start this season has been inside the money, was made a 7 to 5 favorite in the first race on account of her recent showing in a handicap, and at once taking the track won easily from Winslow, second, Lon Jones third. Lillian M. was second for one-half mile. Nonchalance was never better than fourth, and Senator M., who opened at 2 and went to 4 to 1, was never in the race.

For the race for 2-year-old maiden fillies it was "4 to 1, take your pick," Brightie S., Lady Marie, Berwell, and Brown Gal, the last named backed from 6 to 1. Brown Gal was first away to a good start, but Brightie S. quickly passed her. The pair had a fight all the way, Brightie S. winning. Tennie was third.

Gustave Cook was a 3 to 5 favorite for the fourth race, although it was his first start at the meeting. To a splendid start Bill Arnett, a 10 to 1 shot, took the track and, not headed, won in a romp from Morea, always second. Gustave Cook just beat Admetus for the third money.

Nimrod was backed from 2 to 1 down to 6 to 5 for the eleven-sixteenths of a mile selling, and at once going to the front won pulled up three lengths. Sunburst, who was second, was fifteen lengths out of it up the backstretch, where Schiller and Benemela were nearest to the leader. The former finished third.

Harlem Summaries Aug. 16.

Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, ¾ mile, purse $400:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6—5	B. Jacket, 103 [T. Burns]	4	1½	1½	1½	1¾
30—1	Winslow, 110 [Morgan]	1	2½	2½	3½	2²
15—1	Lon Jones, 110 [L. Scott]	3	3½	3½	2½	3³

Time, 1:14. King Galong, 108 pounds; Tidiness, 103; Lillian M., 103; Amanda, 108; Nonchalance, 108; Senator M., 110 [L. Scott]. Also ran—Winner, br. f., 3, by Whistle Jacket—Blue Bells. Start good. Won cleverly. Winslow ran a remarkable race, was abruptly cut off. Lillian M. had a lot of speed.

Second race, 4½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, maiden fillies:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4—1	Brightie S., 112 [R. Isom]	7	2½	2½	1½	1¹
2—1	Brown Gal, 110 [L. Scott]	8	1½	1½	2½	2²
12—1	Tennie, 106 [T. Burns]	5	5½	5½	4½	3³

Time, :55½. Josephine, 111 pounds; Darechota, 106; Lady Marie, 106; Firefly, 106; Berwell, 103; Cornetta, 113; Elizabeth K., 103; Bambina, 111; and Bertie, 111, also ran. Winner, ch. f., by Joe Cotton—Lucy Lisle. Start good. Won in a long, hard drive of two. Darechota away poorly and pocketed.

Third race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
10—1	L. Callahan, 98 [N'com]	4	1½	1½	1½	1¼
13—1	Nimrod, 109 [Hill]	3	3½	3½	2½	2²
8—5	Imp, 102 [Caywood]	2	2½	2½	2½	3³

Time, 1:19¾. Protus, 107 pounds; Golden Rod, 103; and Little Mute, 103, also ran. Winner, b. f., by Siddartha—Loetitia. Start good. Won hand ridden.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $400, all ages:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
10—1	Bill Arnett, 108 (Clay)	3	1½	1½	1½	1¹
3—1	Morea, 103 [Hill]	4	2½	2½	2½	2²
3—5	G. Cook, 113 [W. Dean]	1	3½	3½	3½	3³

Time, 1:12. Admetus, 105 pounds; Aureola, 108; and Climbrought, 111 [Filler], also ran

IS KNOCKED OUT

THE C. A. A. CHAMPION
ACK MOFFATT.

the Jaw at the Start of
Round Settles the Con-
rowd Sees the Bout at
Court—Kerwin Had the
t at the End of Three
o Men Will Meet Soon.

n was last night knocked
offat at Hanlon's handball
which has been held this summer—will begin
its sessions today at Dayton, O.
Important developments are expected to
result from this convention. Either an
agreement will finally be entered into which
will advance the price of strawboard and
insure better business for all the strawboard
concerns represented or else the olive branch
of peace which the American Strawboard
company offers to the lesser companies "to
come in" will be finally rejected, and the
old internecine wars be continued. In New
York City, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland
meetings have been held during the summer,
but have been attended chiefly by the rep-
resentatives of the American Strawboard
company and no success resulted from their
efforts to effect a closer organization. At
the last meeting, however, in Cleveland, a
committee was appointed to draw up a set
of recommendations for a plan of agree-
ment, and the report of this committee is
the expected feature of the present meeting.
Since the last adjournment in Cleveland
the American Strawboard people have been
doing missionary work among the other
manufacturers, and have convinced the
majority of them, it is said, that a cordiale
entente will be for the best interests of all.
The Peoria company of Peoria, Ill., and the
Crosby company of Marion, Ind., are be-
lieved to be friendly to any equitable com-
bination for higher prices, but are cautiously
opposed to subscribing to any plan which
would mean their absorption by the Amer-
ican.
The plan of agreement to be recommended
by the committee probably contemplates
one close organization of all strawboard
manufacturers, who will be members of the
Standard Strawboard company—the func-
tion of which is not to manufacture straw-
board, but to handle the product of the
manufacturers. This company, if rendered
really capable of enforcing the terms of an
agreement, will probably put prices up so
that all its members may enjoy better profi-
its. The past history of its existence has
been a continuous record of troubles. This
organization has been local, and has tended
to excite trade jealousies and wars rather
than to create a helpful harmony. Most of
the old members have canceled their con-
tracts with it, and are now running inde-
pendently.
Times, however, are becoming much bet-
ter for the strawboard industry. A tre-
mendous business in the manufacture of
Christmas boxes is expected this season.
Nearly all the concerns are hoping to make
money even at present low prices, and they
naturally hope to make much more money,
if by common agreement an improvement in
prices is brought about. The President of
the Standard Strawboard company, J. H.
Swinarton, is Second Vice President of the
American Strawboard company. The latter
company is expected to declare a small
dividend, at least, some time next month.
One hundred shares of its stock yesterday
sold at 29 on account.

Mr. Yerkes Goes to Europe.

Mr. C. T. Yerkes yesterday left the city,
where the labors attendant on his great
stock interests have rendered necessary a
"rest," and started out for a refreshing out-
ing to the same European lands from which
he was so abruptly summoned at the time
of the failure of the Moore Bros. a year
ago. There was a rumor yesterday that the
heavy buying of West Chicago by "in-
siders" had some connection with possible
negotiations for the sale abroad of some of
Mr. Yerkes' securities. Those best posted,
however, say that Mr. Yerkes' vacation will
be spent entirely in the pursuit of pleasure
and health.

An agreement between Mr. Yerkes and Mr. Carter over the Union Loop lease seems to be already in sight, and L. W. Perce will probably complete the negotiations in behalf of Union Loop during the absence of Mr. Yerkes.

The local stock market was very active, and West Chicago again enjoyed a banner day, the arbitrage business being very large, and closing quotations on account reaching 111⅜. Diamond Match gained 1⅞ points on an announcement of quarterly dividend, North Chicago ½ per cent, and Lake Street ¼ per cent.
The following are the delegates selected by the State Bankers' association who will represent Illinois at the American bankers' convention at Detroit:

James B. Forgan, Vice President First National Bank, Chicago.
E. H. Harris, cashier First National Bank, Champaign.
Edward D. Keys, cashier Farmers' National Bank, Springfield.
John Farson, of Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago.
Edward Tilden, assistant cashier Drovers' National Bank, Chicago.
Philip Zeigler, President Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Galesburg.
Edward L. Wahl, cashier Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Galesburg.
Jacob C. Ammann, cashier Highland Bank, Highland.
Other Chicago bankers who will attend the convention are W. T. Fenton, James Hoge, E. S. Lacey, W. L. Moyer, F. M. Blount, and H. A. Lee.

An announcement was made yesterday that the Research and Manhattan distilleries of the American Spirits Manufacturing company are now fully fitted out so that their respective capacity will be 10,000 a day instead of 6,000, as heretofore. In connection with this announcement it is stated that the assets of the old whisky trust have realized in the hands of the American Spirits Manufacturing company $1,000,000 in cash, to which will be added another $400,000 as soon as Receiver McNulta realizes on certain properties now in the hands of the receiver. From this surplus it is expected that a dividend on Spirits preferred stock may be declared this year.

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES CALL—10 A. M.

20 Am St Bd Co	29½	50 do act	111¾
2 C Union Tel Co	50	50 do act	111¾
20 Dia M Co act	145	100 do act	111¾
50 do act	145¼	100 do act	111¾
50 do act	146	150 do act	111¾
50 do act	146¼	50 do act	111¼
50 do act	146	50 do act	112
100 L St E R R act	17	100 do	111¾
50 do act	17¼	100 do	111¾
100 Chi St R R	110½	13 C B & M Co ptd	85
50 do act	110¾	50 do act	84½
50 do act	111¼	50 do act	84¾
50 do act	111¼	10 do	84¾
50 do act	111¼	100 do act	85
10 do	111¼	46 C P & Prov ptd	50
100 do act	111¼		

BONDS.

$100 Lake St El debt 5s	75

SALES AFTER CALL.

20 C & C C & D	66	150 do act	112
50 do	65¾	50 L St E R R	17¼
50 do	66	10 do cash	18
50 Dia Match Co	145¾	50 do act	17¾
50 do act	146	50 do	17¾
100 W Chi R R	111¼	4 do	18
50 do act	112	4 do cash	18
50 do	111¾	50 do	17¾
50 do act	111¾	50 N Ch St R R Co	24½
50 do act	111¾	75 do	24¾
50 do act	111¾	50 St L W S C I act	17¾
50 do act	111¾	100 C B & Malt Com	18½
50 do act	111¾	50 CB&M Co pf act	85¼
50 do act	111¾	80 Mil & Chi R ptd	37¼
50 do act	111¾	2 Chi Edison C pf	122
50 do act	111¾	70 do	123
50 do act	111¾	4 M W S E R R Co	7¼
50 do act	111¾	50 do	7¾
50 do act	111¾	50 do	7¾
50 do act	111¾	60 do	7¾

BONDS.

$1000 Am St Bd 6s 09	$2000 L St El deb 5s 75
$5000 CGL&C Co 5s 1024¼	9000 M WS E RR 5s 50

SALES FROM 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

100 A St Bd Co act	29	55 do	111¼
50 Dia Match Co	146¼	10 do	111¾
50 do act	146¼	100 L St E R R act	17¼
50 W Chi R R act	110½	50 do	17¾
50 do	111¾	100 L S E R ctfs act	15¾
50 do	111¾	50 do	15¾

BONDS.

$100 Lake St El debt 5s	75

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a year ago were:

	Aug. 16.	Aug. 9.
New York	$78,350,972	$71,445,456
Boston	14,800,253	14,110,840
Chicago	12,490,084	11,703,064
Philadelphia	7,123,459	6,859,080
St. Louis	2,751,850	2,614,887
Cincinnati	2,163,081	2,017,633
Baltimore	1,996,199	1,870,125

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 50@30c discount; St. Louis, 50c discount bid, 75c discount asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New Record Prices Made by a Number of Stocks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—There were periods today when the market for stocks had an appearance of total dullness, but this was only by contrast with recent markets. The total sales fell below a million shares by over 50,000 shares, which it did not do for any whole trading day of the week. There was a large falling off also in the activity in the bond department. Whatever speculative stimulation there was was in the first hour of trading. The buying during this period was quite vehement, brokers joining with the commission-house agents to swell the demand. This represented the working off of the accumulation of orders received by the commission-houses over Sunday. London was buying some of the internal shares at the same time that it was selling others. As a result of this prices bounded lightly upwards, new record prices for the year being made in a number of prominent stocks.
The dealers were actively traded in at the higher level, Burlington showing the sharpest gain, but St. Paul being most actively dealt in. St. Paul was the leader of the list and was quite largely bought for London account. Burlington touched 86¾ in the opening dealings, but other a point below that. The other grangers moved over a much narrower range, but closed but little above the lowest. The upward bound of prices at the opening invited realizing sales. The professional bears added their utmost efforts. They had in their favor some reports of crop damage in the West, and the result was soon showing a reaction in prices of the grangers and Southwesterns, which had a sympathetic effect upon the whole list. Prices of many stocks were carried below Saturday's close.
Although there was a firmer tone later and slight recoveries, the market failed to fully regain its tone before the close, and consequently prices of most of the active leaders of the market show only slight changes from yesterday. The net changes, though silent, are mostly gains, one or two of the grangers being exceptions. The undertone of strength in the market was again strikingly manifested by the dullness that set in upon the declines. Sugar again asserted itself a prominent part in the dealings and touched a new high record price, at 149⅝, but reacted nearly 2 points before the close.
Tobacco was also largely dealt in, opening at a sharp gain, but selling off during the day. Chicago Gas also showed some degree of market activity, but also suffered from the reaction of the market. While the early strength carried many stocks to a point or more above Saturday's close, the gain was in most cases practically wiped out. The Vanderbilt stocks, particularly Chesapeake and Ohio and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, were notably firm all day, closing near the top. The latter's preferred stock was bid up five points. Other notable gains were Rubber preferred, 3¾; Spirits preferred, 2¼; Oregon Navigation preferred, 2; Cotton Oil preferred, Central Pacific, Colorado Fuel, Great Northern preferred, Metropolitan Traction, and Rubber common.
The bond market showed a marked diminution in the volume of transactions as compared with recent averages, the total falling short of $2,000,000. The speculation also lacked aggressive strength, but the market was fairly well supported, and some substantial gains were registered in the less known issues. The aggregate transactions were $1,685,000.
Governments were heavy and receded a fraction on light offerings.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Ag.16.	Ag.14.
Am. Sugar	30,700	149¾	148	148¾	147¾
Do. pfd	200	116½	116½	116½	116½
Am. Tobacco	18,000	91	92⅞	93	92¾
Am Cot. Oil	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	1,300	71	71¾	70¾	70¾
Atlantic & Pacific	10,000	⅝	¾	¾	¾
Atchison	8,200	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝
Do pfd	22,100	36	35⅛	35⅜	35
Ann. Arbor Ry	100	16	16	16	16
Do pfd	100	37	37	37	36
Am. Spirits Co	7,700	14¾	13⅝	14⅜	13¾
Do pfd	1,500	84⅞	84½	84½	82¾
B. & O. S. W. pfd	600	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜
Brunswick	1,000	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
Fklyn. Rap. Tr	400	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	31¼
Bay State Gas	3,000	14¾	14	14⅜	14⅛
Balto. & Ohio	1,900	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15¼
C. & L.	3,000	11	11	11	10¾
C. B. & Q	23,900	99½	97⅜	98½	97⅜
C. & E. I. pfd	400	148	148	148	148
C. & N. W	2,100	120¼	119½	119½	120¼
C., M. & St. P	84,800	94⅞	94	94¼	94⅛
C., St. P., M. & O	200	149	149	149	149
C., R. I. & P	8,400	86½	85¾	85¾	85⅞
C., C., C. & St. L	700	71	70½	70½	70½
Cent. Pac	1,100	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Chi. Gt. W	17,000	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pfd	1,900	30	29½	30	29½
Missouri Pac	9,500	30½	29¾	30	29¾
Mex. National	200	7	7	7	7
Minn. & St. L	200	25¾	25	25	25¼
Do pfd	272	57¾	57	57¾	57
Nor. Pac	8,100	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	18,100	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
N. Y. Cent	2,100	107¾	107¼	107¼	106¾
North. & W	100	14	14	14	14
Do pfd	200	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
N. Y. S. & W. pfd	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
North Am. Co	1,900	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
N. Ont. & W	2,200	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
Nat. Lead	600	39⅝	38	39¼	38¼
Do pfd	100	106	106	106	104¾
Nat. Linseed	200	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
N. Y. Cen. & St. L	100	16	16	16	...
Do 1st pfd	1,000	89	89	89	89
Do 2d pfd	1,500	15	15	15	15
St. L. & S. F	1,400	8	8	8	8
Do 1st pfd	500	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Do 2d pfd	1,500	35	35	35	34¾
St. L. & S. W	2,700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do pfd	1,200	14	13¾	14	13¾
St. Paul & T. H	100	27	27	27	27
St. P. & Dul. pfd	200	73½	77	77½	77½
St. L. & S. F. 2d	500	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
S. R. Co	1,300	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
Texas Pac	2,100	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14
Tenn. Coal	2,700	28¾	28¼	28¾	29
Union Pac	14,400	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
Do pfd	3,000	61	61	61	60¾
U. S. Rubber	1,800	19¾	18¾	19¾	18
Do pfd	1,400	97	95¾	96¾	94¾
U. S. Leather	500	9¾	9½	9¾	9
Do pfd	1,000	67¾	67¼	67¾	66¾
West Chicago	1,200	111¾	111¾	111¾	...
W. L. E	2,500	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
Do pfd	1,300	12	11¾	11¾	...
Wabash	300	6	6	6	6
Do pfd	1,400	19¼	18¾	19	18¾
West. Union	4,800	93	92	92¾	92¼
Wells-Fargo Ex	5	111¾	111¾	111¾	114
Wis. Central	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	153	United States	46
American	215	Fargo	110

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. 2s, reg	97¼	U. S. new 4s, coup	125
U. S. 4s, reg	111⅞	U. S. 5s, reg	113¼
U. S. 4s, coup	111¾	U. S. 5s, coup	113¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	125		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$8000 Atch gen 4s	87¼@87⅝	1000 Met El 1st	118
5000 Atch adjmt 4s	50¼@50¾	2000 Mut Fu 6s	102
125000 do adjmt 4s	50¼@87	440000 MK-T 1st 4s	80¾@87
5000 Ann Arbor 1st 4s	50¼	20000 do 2d	40¼@40⅝
7000 Ala Class A	107@108	6000 Mo P 1st call	68
5000 A C P 1st	84¾	20000 do 2d	106
2000 A C Sa	108	20000 do cons	92¼
44000 A-P ing	76@76⅜	42000 M-O gen 4s	76@76⅜
5000 BRP 1st	97½	5000 N Pac gen 3s	65
8000 C Ga con 5s	94¼	10000 NYC deb 4s	103¾
5000 C Ga 1st	104	5000 N Y Cen 1st	107¾
5000 C Ind 1st	107	5000 Nor & W 1st	114
5000 C Ind con 5s	107	5000 Nor & W gen	76
5000 C Ind inc	14	44000 N P gen lien	67¼@67¾
2000 do 3d inc	8¾	2000 do prior 4s	91¾
17000 CNJ gm 5s	113¾@114	2000 Nor-W con 4s	76¾
12000 CP 98	101¾@¾	1000 NYO&W 4s	46
Can. Pac	79½	2000 NYNH-H deb cv	140
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	200	20000 VP 1st	113¾
Chicago Gas	6,800	1000 OR-N 4s	88
Col. Fuel	500	3000 do 1st	112¾
Colo. Fuel & I	300	46000 OSL-N con	68¾@69
Con. Ice pfd	200	20000 do inc B	37⅝
Cent. Pac	1,000	2000 do inc C	16¾
C. & G. W	17,000	5000 Or Imp 5s	29
D., L. & W	200	44000 PD-E 2d	106¾
Den. & Rio G	1,200	1000 Pe M 1st	106
Do pfd	10,400	5000 R-P 1st	122¾
D., S., S. & A. pfd	100	55000 Rdg gen 4s	85⅝
Erie	1,475	60000 Rdg adj	26¾@28
Do 1st pfd	900	19000 SO	19¾@80
Do 2d pfd	1,200	23000 StL IM 6s	87¾
E. T.	2,525	2000 StL SF 4s	72½
D. M. & Ft. D	200	26000 StLSW 1st	74¾
Detroit Gas	900	1000 do 2d inc	30¼
Flint & P. M	1,900	2000 Sou Ry 5s	105
Edison	50	70000 SA-AP 4s	62¾@63
E. & T. H. pfd	100	2000 SV-NE 4s	83¾
Gen. Electric	1,000	59000 So Ry 5s	94¼
Gas Purifying	100	5000 SR-T inc	17¾
Gt. North. pfd	400	10000 Tenn Sett 3s	85¼
G. B. W. & St. P	90	3000 Tex P 1st	106
H. & St. J	200	5000 TStPM-M 1st 6s	105
Ill. Cent	1,700	70000 SA-AP 4s	62¾@63
Iowa Cent	100	2000 SV-NE 4s	83¾
Do pfd	300	59000 So Ry 5s	94¼
Kas. & M	700	5000 SR-T inc	17¾
Lake Shore	200	10000 Tenn Sett 3s	85¼
Louis. & Nash	8,200	3000 Tex P 1st	106
L. E. & W	200	10000 So P M 1st	106
Lachede Gas	2,900	5000 StPM-M Mon 6s	105
Do pfd	100	70000 SA-AP 4s	62¾@63
Mot. Traction	1,900	2000 SV-NE 4s	83¾
Mich. Cent	100	59000 So Ry 5s	94¼
M., K. & T	1,700	5000 SR-T inc	17¾
Do pfd	8,400	10000 Tenn Sett 3s	85¼
Manhattan	10,600	3000 Tex P 1st	106
Mobile & Ohio	1,300	10000 StPM-M Mon 6s	105
Missouri Pac	9,500	5000 So P M 1st	106
M. K. & National	200	10000 So P M 1st	106
Minn. & St. L	200	5000 StPM-M Mon 6s	105
Do 2d pfd	272	70000 SA-AP 4s	62¾@63
Nor. Pac	8,100	2000 SV-NE 4s	83¾
Do pfd	18,100	59000 So Ry 5s	94¼
N. Y. Cent	2,100	5000 SR-T inc	17¾
North. & W	100	10000 Tenn Sett 3s	85¼
Do pfd	200	3000 Tex P 1st	106
N. Y. S. & W. pfd	700	10000 So P M 1st	106
North Am. Co	1,900	5000 StPM-M Mon 6s	105
N. Ont. & W	2,200	70000 SA-AP 4s	62¾@63
Nat. Lead	600	2000 SV-NE 4s	83¾
Do pfd	100	59000 So Ry 5s	94¼
Nat. Linseed	200	5000 SR-T inc	17¾
N. Y. Cen. & St. L	100	10000 Tenn Sett 3s	85¼
Do 1st pfd	1,000	3000 Tex P 1st	106
Do 2d pfd	1,500	10000 So P M 1st	106
St. L. & S. F	1,400	5000 StPM-M Mon 6s	105
Do 1st pfd	500	70000 SA-AP 4s	62¾@63
Do 2d pfd	1,500	2000 SV-NE 4s	83¾
St. L. & S. W	2,700	59000 So Ry 5s	94¼
Do pfd	1,200	5000 SR-T inc	17¾
St. Paul & T. H	100	10000 Tenn Sett 3s	85¼
St. P. & Dul. pfd	200	3000 Tex P 1st	106
St. L. & S. F. 2d	500	10000 So P M 1st	106
S. R. Co	1,300	5000 StPM-M Mon 6s	105
Texas Pac	2,100	70000 SA-AP 4s	62¾@63
Tenn. Coal	2,700	2000 SV-NE 4s	83¾
Union Pac	14,400	59000 So Ry 5s	94¼
Do pfd	3,000	5000 SR-T inc	17¾
U. S. Rubber	1,800	10000 Tenn Sett 3s	85¼
Do pfd	1,400	3000 Tex P 1st	106
U. S. Leather	500	10000 So P M 1st	106
Do pfd	1,000	5000 StPM-M Mon 6s	105
West Chicago	1,200	70000 SA-AP 4s	62¾@63
W. L. E	2,500	2000 SV-NE 4s	83¾
Do pfd	1,300	59000 So Ry 5s	94¼
Wabash	300	5000 SR-T inc	17¾
Do pfd	1,400	10000 Tenn Sett 3s	85¼
West. Union	4,800	3000 Tex P 1st	106
Wells-Fargo Ex	5	10000 So P M 1st	106
Wis. Central	300	5000 StPM-M Mon 6s	105

SALES CALL—10 A. M.

20 Am St Bd Co	29¼	50 do act	111¼
2 C Union Tel Co	50	50 do act	111¾
20 Dia M Co act	145	100 do act	111¾
50 do act	145¼	100 do act	111¾
50 do act	146	150 do act	111¾
50 do act	146¼	50 do act	111¼
50 do act	146	50 do act	112
100 L St E R R act	17	100 do	111¾
50 do act	17¼	100 do	111¾
100 Chi St R R	110½	13 C B & M Co ptd	85
50 do act	110¾	50 do act	84½
50 do act	111¼	50 do act	84¾
50 do act	111¼	10 do	84¾
10 do	111¼	100 do act	85
100 do act	111¼	46 C P & Prov ptd	50

BONDS.

$100 Lake St El debt 5s	75

SALES AFTER CALL.

20 C & C C & D	66	150 do act	112
50 do	65¾	50 L St E R R	17¼
50 do	66	10 do cash	18
50 do	145¾	50 do act	17¾
50 do act	146	50 do	17¾
100 W Chi R R	111¼	4 do	18
50 do act	112	4 do cash	18
50 do	111¾	50 do	17¾
50 do act	111¾	50 N Ch St R R Co	24½
50 do act	111¾	75 do	24¾
50 do act	111¾	50 St L W S C I act	17¾
50 do act	111¾	100 C B & Malt Com	18½
50 do act	111¾	50 CB&M Co pf act	85¼
50 do act	111¾	80 Mil & Chi R ptd	37¼
50 do act	111¾	2 Chi Edison C pf	122
50 do act	111¾	70 do	123
50 do act	111¾	4 M W S E R R Co	7¼
50 do act	111¾	50 do	7¾
50 do act	111¾	50 do	7¾
50 do act	111¾	60 do	7¾

BONDS.

$1000 Am St Bd 6s 09	$2000 L St El deb 5s 75
$5000 CGL&C Co 5s 102¾	9000 M WS E RR 5s 50

SALES FROM 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

100 A St Bd Co act	29	55 do	111¼
50 Dia Match Co	146¼	10 do	111¾
50 do act	146¼	100 L St E R R act	17¼
50 W Chi R R act	110½	50 do	17¾
50 do	111¾	100 L S E R ctfs act	15¾
50 do	111¾	50 do	15¾

BONDS.

$100 Lake St El debt 5s	75

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a year ago were:

	Aug. 16.	Aug. 9.
New York	$78,350,972	$71,445,456
Boston	14,800,253	14,110,840
Chicago	12,490,084	11,703,064
Philadelphia	7,123,459	6,859,080
St. Louis	2,751,850	2,614,887
Cincinnati	2,163,081	2,017,633
Baltimore	1,996,199	1,870,125

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 50@30c discount; St. Louis, 50c discount bid, 75c discount asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New Record Prices Made by a Number of Stocks.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—There were periods today when the market for stocks had an appearance of total dullness, but this was only by contrast with recent markets. The total sales fell below a million shares by over 50,000 shares, which it did not do for any whole trading day of the week. There was a large falling off also in the activity in the bond department. Whatever speculative stimulation there was was in the first hour of trading. The buying during this period was quite vehement, brokers joining with the commission-house agents to swell the demand. This represented the working off of the accumulation of orders received by the commission-houses over Sunday. London was buying some of the internal shares at the same time that it was selling others. As a result of this prices bounded lightly upwards, new record prices for the year being made in a number of prominent stocks.
The dealers were actively traded in at the higher level, Burlington showing the sharpest gain, but St. Paul being most actively dealt in. St. Paul was the leader of the list and was quite largely bought for London account. Burlington touched 86¾ in the opening dealings, but other a point below that. The other grangers moved over a much narrower range, but closed but little above the lowest. The upward bound of prices at the opening invited realizing sales. The professional bears added their utmost efforts. They had in their favor some reports of crop damage in the West, and the result was soon showing a reaction in prices of the grangers and Southwesterns, which had a sympathetic effect upon the whole list. Prices of many stocks were carried below Saturday's close.
Although there was a firmer tone later and slight recoveries, the market failed to fully regain its tone before the close, and consequently prices of most of the active leaders of the market show only slight changes from yesterday. The net changes, though silent, are mostly gains, one or two of the grangers being exceptions. The undertone of strength in the market was again strikingly manifested by the dullness that set in upon the declines. Sugar again asserted itself a prominent part in the dealings and touched a new high record price, at 149⅝, but reacted nearly 2 points before the close.
Tobacco was also largely dealt in, opening at a sharp gain, but selling off during the day. Chicago Gas also showed some degree of market activity, but also suffered from the reaction of the market. While the early strength carried many stocks to a point or more above Saturday's close, the gain was in most cases practically wiped out. The Vanderbilt stocks, particularly Chesapeake and Ohio and Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, were notably firm all day, closing near the top. The latter's preferred stock was bid up five points. Other notable gains were Rubber preferred, 3¾; Spirits preferred, 2¼; Oregon Navigation preferred, 2; Cotton Oil preferred, Central Pacific, Colorado Fuel, Great Northern preferred, Metropolitan Traction, and Rubber common.
The bond market showed a marked diminution in the volume of transactions as compared with recent averages, the total falling short of $2,000,000. The speculation also lacked aggressive strength, but the market was fairly well supported, and some substantial gains were registered in the less known issues. The aggregate transactions were $1,685,000.
Governments were heavy and receded a fraction on light offerings.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Ag.16.	Ag.14.
Am. Sugar	30,700	149¾	148	148⅝	147¾
Do. pfd	200	116½	116½	116½	116½
Am. Tobacco	18,000	91	92⅞	93	92¾
Am Cot. Oil	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	1,300	71	71¾	70¾	70¾
Atlantic & Pacific	10,000	⅝	¾	¾	¾
Atchison	8,200	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝
Do pfd	22,100	36	35⅛	35⅜	35
Ann. Arbor Ry	100	16	16	16	16
Do pfd	100	37	37	37	36
Am. Spirits Co	7,700	14¾	13⅝	14⅜	13¾
Do pfd	1,500	84⅞	84½	84½	82¾
B. & O. S. W. pfd	600	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜
Brunswick	1,000	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
Fklyn. Rap. Tr	400	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝	31¼
Bay State Gas	3,000	14¾	14	14⅜	14⅛
Balto. & Ohio	1,900	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15¼
C. & L.	3,000	11	11	11	10¾
C. B. & Q	23,900	99½	97⅜	98½	97⅜
C. & E. I. pfd	400	148	148	148	148
C. & N. W	2,100	120¼	119½	119½	120¼
C., M. & St. P	84,800	94⅞	94	94¼	94⅛
C., St. P., M. & O	200	149	149	149	149
C., R. I. & P	8,400	86½	85¾	85¾	85⅞
C., C., C. & St. L	700	71	70½	70½	70½
Cent. Pac	1,100	17	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Chi. Gt. W	17,000	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pfd	1,900	30	29½	30	29½
Missouri Pac	9,500	30½	29¾	30	29¾
Mex. National	200	7	7	7	7
Minn. & St. L	200	25¾	25	25	25¼
Do pfd	272	57¾	57	57¾	57
Nor. Pac	8,100	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	18,100	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
N. Y. Cent	2,100	107¾	107¼	107¼	106¾
North. & W	100	14	14	14	14
Do pfd	200	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
N. Y. S. & W. pfd	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
North Am. Co	1,900	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
N. Ont. & W	2,200	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
Nat. Lead	600	39⅝	38	39¼	38¼
Do pfd	100	106	106	106	104¾
Nat. Linseed	200	22	21¾	21¾	21¾
N. Y. Cen. & St. L	100	16	16	16	...
Do 1st pfd	1,000	89	89	89	89
Do 2d pfd	1,500	15	15	15	15
St. L. & S. F	1,400	8	8	8	8
Do 1st pfd	500	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾
Do 2d pfd	1,500	35	35	35	34¾
St. L. & S. W	2,700	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

AFTERMATH OF THE SOUND MONEY CAMPAIGN.

Necessity of Currency Reform Advocated by Mr. William Cornwell and Mr. Charles Swan—Proposed Scheme of the Latter Is Extraordinarily Futile — But Mr. Cornwell Has a Practical Suggestion to Make—Where Danger of Prosperity Lies.

It is almost useless to expect the general public to take much interest in currency reform at the present moment. The silver snake has been scotched, if not killed, confidence has been partially restored, a rich harvest is assured, and the tide of prosperity is on the rise. And so the voices of Mr. William Cornwell and Mr. Charles Swan are the voices of men calling in the wilderness; their gospel is for the dead; their warnings are mere echoes of a nightmare of ruin. A very strong recommendation, therefore, is necessary in order to induce the casual reader to pick up Mr. Cornwell's "Sound Money Monographs" or Mr. Swan's "Monetary Problems and Reforms."

The latter work may be dismissed in a very few words. Mr. Swan states his case very clearly, without throwing a particle of new light upon the subject. Like Mr. Cornwell, he attributes the panic of 1893 to the financial position of the government. In order to restore confidence all legal tender notes must be retired and a new system must be adopted. It takes him two long chapters to arrive at this conclusion, and, incidentally, he goes into a treatise upon money and legal tender which might be useful in schools, but seems rather unnecessary in an essay written for general readers.

Now for the remedy. Destroy the legal tender function of the notes on private contracts and repeal the provision requiring their reissue. The business world will then present the notes for redemption as fast as the need for them in trade diminishes. Destroying the legal tender function would not invalidate their receivability for public dues or prevent their being allowed as banking reserves for national banks.

That is the first step, and after taking it in Mr. Swan's company we have no further wish to proceed with him any further. It is almost inconceivable that a writer who undertakes to advise us upon financial questions should be guilty of proposing such a childish scheme. Not a word is spoken about the necessity of finding gold to meet the demand upon the Treasury as soon as the government notes, being robbed of their legal tender value, are presented for redemption. Not a suggestion is offered to meet the difficulty which must instantly arise from the contraction of the currency. For it must be remembered that these notes, once redeemed, may not be issued again, according to Mr. Swan's plan, and there will be nothing to take their place. Consequently the gold reserve would be instantly depleted and circulation would be simultaneously contracted, and the greatest panic that America has yet seen would ensue.

Nor is Mr. Swan's coinage scheme less ridiculous. He would throw the mints open to silver and gold alike, having first arranged for the retirement of the 625 millions of silver dollars, which are at present kept at par by the credit of the government. Silver and gold would then, he tells us, circulate freely side by side, the silver coin being accepted only for its bullion value. Evidently Mr. Swan has his eyes fixed upon that future state of the millennium when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, for that union is far more possible than the coöperation of silver and gold as medium of exchange upon an equal footing. Our author should go back to school and learn again those financial axioms which every child is supposed to know—not the least important of which is that where two metals are put in circulation the cheaper invariably drives out the stronger.

After dealing with the two main features of Mr. Swan's so-called remedy for the existing evils it is unnecessary to go into the smaller details, such as his scheme for using paper instead of metal for fractional currency, than which no more diabolical plan for confusion in "making change" could possibly be invented. If we turn instead to Mr. Cornwell's "Monographs" we shall find a clear and practical solution of the monetary difficulty rendered by one who has been for years in the banking business and knows what he is talking about.

The necessity for reform is well and forcibly stated, although, naturally, it adds very little to our knowledge of a subject which was thoroughly thrashed out a year ago. There are just two points which are worthy of comment. In the first place Mr. Cornwell, like all other enemies of the greenback and Treasury note, seems to imagine that whenever the government reissues a legal tender note, especially a greenback, which is purely fiat money, it is thereby incurring a new amount of indebtedness to the value of the note. But this, of course, is not the case. The government can only reissue a note in return for value received, and in reality is a distinct gainer by being able to keep its notes afloat. So that the endless chain theory is three parts fallacy.

Secondly, Mr. Cornwell and Mr. Swan both talk of the gold reserve in the Treasury as the only asset which the government can show to back an issue of 346 millions of greenbacks, 156 millions of Treasury notes, and 378 millions of silver dollars, which must be kept at par with gold. They forget that over and above the power which the government has of issuing gold bonds, there is all the silver bullion bought under the bill of 1890, which can in case of emergency be sold for its equivalent in gold, and must be held of some account.

Most financiers will, however, agree with Mr. Cornwell in his main contention, that the panic of 1893 was due in a large measure to the destruction of confidence in the power of the government to keep up its gold payments under the existing circumstances. The suicidal policy of buying silver which was constantly falling in value was enough to ruin the most prosperous financial institution in the world, and the mere fact that such terrible blunders as the Bland-Allison bill and the Sherman bill could be perpetrated was quite sufficient to prove that the government of the United States is no more fit to conduct a banking establishment than a ladies' literary club.

And here is Mr. Cornwell's way out of the difficulty. He proposes to issue $500,000,000 2½ and 3 per cent gold bonds; cancel the legal tenders with the proceeds thereof; allow banks to issue currency to a percentage of 150 (instead of 90 per cent, as heretofore) on the bonds, total circulation to be limited by capital.

The advantages of such a scheme are many. First of all the government gives up its reserve and retires from its position as the controller of a great bank, whose issues are out of all proportion to its reserves, whose credit is unlimited, and whose assets are unrealizable.

Secondly, a paper circulation is substituted which, although not of the most perfect kind, is yet a vast improvement upon the present government note. The raising of the limit of issue from 90 per cent to 150 per cent of the government bonds held as security gives an elasticity to this new currency which the national bank note never possessed before, and it paves the way for the only true method of banking, according to Mr. Cornwell, where banks issue notes upon the security of their commercial assets. This, he tells us, is the ideal system of finance, because currency becomes absolutely elastic. Notes will be daily redeemable and will be issued exactly as trade requires, so that neither contraction nor inflation is possible.

It is very doubtful whether such a scheme of reform as is here suggested can be successfully advanced today. At this moment the country is prosperous and the people, in their usual shortsighted way, are sure to cry out against any change of a currency which is good enough for the present. And so the same rotten state of affairs is likely to acquire a new lease of life. No one ought to imagine, however, that because the country has experienced two good agricultural years that confidence has really been restored abroad. The speculator in London may help to swell the price of American securities, but the genuine investor is by no means reassured. At no time did he ever regard the election of Mr. McKinley as a real victory for sound financial principles, and he will not begin to look upon it in that light until an earnest attempt has been made to remedy the evils of the present system. Today the horizon is unclouded, but two or three bad harvests will be quite sufficient to bring on a worse storm than has yet shaken the commercial institutions of this country.

Niece of the insurgent President of Cuba, about to be sent by Spain to a penal colony for twenty years.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Millie and Mollie.

"I'VE come to ask you for the hand of your daughter," said young Bromley, stumbling to the seat offered him by the girl's father.

"Which one?" asked old Dimmock, the coal merchant, laying down the newspaper which he had been reading and eying the young man curiously.

"Sometimes I think it is Mollie, and again I am sure it is Millie," replied young Bromley, genuinely perplexed.

The old coal merchant looked sympathetic.

"You can't have both," said he, after an awkward pause.

"They're splendid girls, good enough for anybody!" exclaimed the young man.

"Well, I rather think!" said the old man, proudly.

"I could be happy with either of them," went on young Bromley.

"I'm disposed to think," observed old Dimmock, "that you have been happy with both of them."

"So they've told me more than once," said Bromley, with the pleasant light of recollection in his eyes.

"Well, can't you make up your mind which girl you want to marry?"

The old coal merchant looked at the young man with the fresh color and the loyal blue eyes as if he would like to have him for a son-in-law.

Young Bromley did not answer for a moment, and then he said slowly: "Which do you think sounds the better—'Millie Bromley' or 'Mollie Bromley'? Sometimes I've looked at it in that way."

"I don't think there's much to choose," returned the old coal merchant, weighing the question with every desire to be fair.

"You know," continued the young man, "there have been times when I've gone to bed perfectly charmed with the name 'Millie Bromley,' and in the morning 'Mollie Bromley' has caught my fancy. Millie, Mollie; Mollie, Millie—it's an awful puzzle."

"Of course, you've proposed to one of the girls?" inquired their father.

"O, yes, indeed," said young Bromley.

"Then that is the girl you want to marry," exclaimed the old man, triumphantly. "Why, it's simple enough, after all. You've taken quite a load off my mind. Which one was it?"

"It was Millie—I think," answered young Bromley, hesitatingly.

"Think! Don't you know?"

The young man flushed and looked reproachfully at the coal merchant.

"Mr. Dimmock," said he, "I'll put it to you as man to man: Which is Millie and which is Mollie?"

"Don't cross-examine me, sir," rejoined the old man. "If you want to marry one of the girls it's your business to find out."

"Heaven knows," cried young Bromley in anguish, "I want to marry either Millie or Mollie and have her all to myself. It's trying enough for a fellow to be over head and ears in love with one girl, but when there are two of them it's more than flesh and blood can stand."

"There, there, my boy," said the old coal merchant soothingly, "don't take on so. Either girl is yours with my blessing, but I want to keep one for myself. Let me see if I can help you." And going to the open French window he called:

"Millie, Mollie! Mollie, Millie!"

"Yes, papa, we're coming," sounded two sweet, well-bred voices from the shrubbery.

There was a tripping of light feet along the stone walk under the grape vine, and Millie and Mollie bloomed into the room.

"How do you do, Mr. Bromley," they said together, with the same intonation and the same merry glint in their eyes.

Millie had auburn hair and brown eyes; so had Mollie. Millie had a Cupid's bow of a mouth, little teeth like pearls, and a dimpled chin; so had Mollie. Millie's arms, seen through her muslin sleeves, were round and white; so were Mollie's.

From waist to tips of their little feet the figures of Millie and Mollie were the same, line for line, and both were dressed in white muslin, with lilac bows behind their white necks and lilac sashes at their waists, lilac stockings without a wrinkle, and each wore white satin shoes. Their hair was loose over their fair brows and was braided down their backs, of just the same length, and tied at the end with lilac ribbons. Millie tied Mollie's bows and Mollie tied Millie's.

"Well, papa?"

"Young Bromley tells me," began old Mr. Dimmock, after he had taken drafts of their fresh young beauty by looking first at one and then at the other, and then dwelling upon the features of both with one eye sweep, "that he proposed to you last night."

"O, not to both, you know, Mr. Dimmock," interjected young Bromley.

"He asked me to be his wife," said Millie demurely.

"He told me that he couldn't live without me," said Mollie mischievously.

"How is this?" said the old man, turning to young Bromley with a severe look.

The young man blushed furiously and lifted his hands in protest.

"I'm sure," he stammered, "one of you is mistaken. I asked you, Millie, to be my wife in the summer-house—and—and—I kissed you. That was before supper, and later in the evening, when we sat on the front steps, I said that I couldn't live without you and that we must get married."

"Before we go any further," interrupted the old coal merchant, "which is Millie and which is Mollie? When your dear mother was alive she could tell the difference sometimes, but I don't know to this day."

"O, how dull you are, papa!" said the girls in duet.

"I think that is Millie on the right," spoke up young Bromley.

"Why, Mr. Bromley," said she, "I am Mollie."

"Very good, now let's go on," said their father, "where were we? O, yes, young Bromley says he asked you to be his wife, Millie, and declared he couldn't do without you."

"I beg your pardon, papa," said Mollie, "he told me that he couldn't live without me."

"Well, let's get our bearings," continued the old coal merchant. "Bromley, you asked Millie to marry you down in the summer-house, and you kissed her! That's correct, isn't it?"

"There's no doubt about that, sir," said Bromley eagerly.

"And after supper when you sat together on the stoop you told Mollie that you couldn't live without her?"

"That I deny, sir. O! I beg your pardon, Mollie, you needn't look so angry. I meant no offense."

"Did you kiss Mollie?" went on the old man relentlessly.

"No, sir. I——"

"Yes, you did, Mr. Bromley," flared up Mollie.

"I admit," said the young man, struggling with his emotions, "that I kissed her when I said I couldn't live without her, but it wasn't Mollie."

"O, Mollie!" said Millie, "how could you?"

"Now, Millie, do be reasonable," said Mollie.

Old Mr. Dimmock looked mystified.

"It seems to me," he said, with a show of impatience, "that if I were in love with one of those girls I could tell the difference between them. So far as I can make out, young man, you have asked Millie to be your wife, and have tried to make Mollie believe that you could not live without her. Now, to any one who does not know Millie and Mollie your conduct would appear to be perfidious. Of course, as between you and Mollie, I must believe Mollie, for the girl certainly knows whether you kissed her."

The old man eyed both of his daughters hard. Millie was biting her nether lip and so was Mollie; but Mollie was trying to keep from laughing.

Old Mr. Dimmock had an idea.

"I would like to clear up this thing to your satisfaction and my own, Bromley," said he. "Let me ask you whether Mollie kissed you when you told her you couldn't live without her?"

The young man got very red in the face.

"You mean Millie, of course," he replied, with embarrassment. "Perhaps she wouldn't mind my saying that she did kiss me in the summer-house. But she didn't kiss me on the stoop. I kissed her."

"How is that, Millie? Mollie?" asked their father.

"Papa," said Mollie decidedly. "I couldn't keep Mr. Bromley from kissing me, but I assure you I didn't kiss him."

Mollie looked her father straight in the eye, and then she shot an indignant shaft at Bromley.

Millie hung her head, and her face was as red as a poppy.

"I think," said the old man dryly, "that it's plain I'll keep Mollie, and we'll have that marriage before you make another mistake, young man."—New York Sun.

Old but Good Law

According to an old law in St. Louis a man may be sold at auction to the highest bidder for a term of six months' service for deserting his wife and failing to support her. The law is to be applied in the case of a confirmed loafer, and an announcement of his sale is posted on the front door of the city courthouse.

The Gorman Straddle.

The Gorman straddle of the financial question is not obnoxious to the Louisville Post (Nat. Dem.). It likens the straddlers to peacemakers, and expects them to inherit the earth when they have harmonized the differences among the Democrats. It was right in 1896, but looks upon the present as a fit time for a truce.

NEW PLAY AT HOOLEY'S

LOUIS PARKER'S "THE MAYFLOWER" GIVEN A PRESENTATION.

Plot Is Free from Fault and Consistent Throughout, but the Piece Is Dramatically Weak—An Emasculated Melodrama, Which Constantly Misses Fire—Acting of the Lyceum Company Carries It Through, and the Stage Setting Is Beautiful.

"The Mayflower" is an exceedingly pretty play, by the author of "Rosemary." It is written in that old-fashioned language to which we have become accustomed in the books of Stanley Weyman and the plays of Edward Rose. There is not a line that does not run smoothly, and not a phrase that is not expected. The plot is equally free from fault. It is perfectly consistent, and completely conventional.

As soon as Gervase Carew and Jack Poynings enter the house of Roger Mallory in disguise in order that the former may make love to the old Puritan's daughter, we know there is going to be trouble for an innocent girl. We are sure the son of Lord Carew, who was the bitter enemy of Mallory's father, and the cause of his exile, is bent upon extending the feud between the two families; we foresee that the honest Jack will frustrate his purpose, partly out of friendship and partly because he, too, loves the beautiful girl.

It is quite natural that the lovers should elope just as the Mallory family is leaving Plymouth for the new world, and equally to be expected that Jack should save the foolish Joan from her own ruin and restore her to her distracted father in time to catch the Mayflower.

Trouble Over the Outcome.

We are rather troubled about the proper denouement of the drama, when Gervase was left in England, while the Pilgrim Fathers voyaged to the West, but as soon as we discover our friends in New England and learn they have been constantly fed and guarded through the winter by a mysterious man of the woods, our difficulties are cleared away and we know that Jack's love will have to give way before the prior claims of his old friend. As it turns out, Gervase narrowly escapes death, being badly wounded in the arm by one of the camp watchers, who has apparently been ordered to fire first and ask for the countersign afterwards.

It is a fortunate occurrence, however, for it enables Jack Poynings to give an interesting display of the human passions. He binds his old friend's wounds, then wishes he had not done it, and finally, seeing that Joan does not love him and does love Gervase, makes a fine virtue of necessity and surrenders her to the wounded man, remarking plaintively as he leaves the stage that he is going to pick flowers for the wedding.

Dramatically Weak.

All this is good and proper and romantic, but, dramatically speaking, it is rather food for babes than entertainment for strong men and women. The book reads prettily enough, but the action at first drags wofully and in the end is so terribly stagy the audience is never properly aroused.

There is one passage at the end of the second act, where the bereaved father calls down curses upon his daughter's betrayer, which is almost moving. Unfortunately Jack came back just at the close of the old man's wrathful explosion, carrying Joan in his arms, and the instantaneous response of providence to the mingled prayer and malediction is a terrible bathos. In genuine melodrama Gervase would have been thrown from his horse and killed, and would have been brought in dead just in time to make good the curses. That would have been sensational if nothing else. The return of the daughter is only disappointing.

Nothing we can think of could redeem the last act unless it were the introduction of a troop of wild Indians. The substitution of Gervase Carew in semi-Indian guise does not answer the purpose at all. He is too harmless-looking and cannot even speak above a whisper.

Emasculated Melodrama.

In a word, Mr. Louis Parker's play might be made very useful for minor theater purposes, with a few alterations, but at present it is an emasculated melodrama which constantly misses fire.

Nothing, however, could be better than the acting of the Lyceum company. All the members of the cast have been well-trained in the school of the romantic drama, and fall readily into their parts. There are one or two beautiful love passages between Miss Mary Mannering and Mr. Hackett; there is a splendid old man's part for Mr. Charles Walcot; Mr. Joseph Wheelock does most of the comic relief with a fine Dutch accent, and Edward Morgan as the faithful Jack, and Miss Tyree as the pert Cicely, are all good after their respective manners.

The only thing to be considered is how far this kind of play will affect their acting. For we should be sorry to see so good an artist as Mr. Hackett wasted forever on this kind of frivolity. And Miss Mannering is probably worthy of a better fate than that of a graceful model. The pictorial style of acting is well enough in its way, but we should like to see Miss Mannering forget just once that she is the most beautiful part of a beautiful stage setting. Every gesture and every pose was carefully thought out, and the result was exceedingly pretty to look at, but altogether unconvincing.

She did, however, show signs of genuine emotion in her love scene in the second act, and her posing may well be excused in a play where it is not only appropriate but absolutely necessary. The danger lies in the effect upon the actress rather than in the disapproval of the audience.

Mr. Edward Morgan did what he could with the most stagey of all the stagey parts and deserved the applause which greeted his efforts.

The minor characters were well filled and the stage setting was beautiful.

"THE CIRCUS GIRL" RETURNS,

New York Welcomes the Play with a Large Audience—"Never Again" aff the Garrick.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Large audiences welcomed the return of "The Circus Girl" at Daly's and of "Never Again" at the Garrick Theater tonight. Chronic first-nighters remarked this fact—together with the oppressive heat of the evening—as an omen favorable to a prosperous season, the return of these two attractions being considered as inaugurating a new theatrical year.

The cast of "The Circus Girl" was the same as that which presented the piece during May and June, including Virginia Earle, James Powers, Nancy McIntosh, Catharine Lewis, Cyril Scott, Herbert Gresham, and Douglas Flint. The performance was especially spirited, as though the members of the company had profited by their vacation.

"The Circus Girl" will be continued until the return of "The Geisha," several weeks hence.

The return engagement of "Never Again" is for one week only, upon the expiration of which the company will go on tour, giving up the Garrick stage to "The Good Mr. Best."

Mrs. Katzenjammer is well played, though somewhat heavily, by Grace Kimball. Maggie Holloway Fisher is the mother-in-law.

Charles Frohman announced today the names of the American actors who would figure in the international cast of "Never Again" when the piece is presented at the Vaudeville Theater, London, Oct. 5. It was the intention to have E. M. Holland give the Londoners an opportunity to see his Ribot, the father-in-law, bu Mr. Holland decided a day or two ago that he would rather remain in America. This part in the London presentation will, therefore, be taken by George Giddons; Maggie Holloway Fisher will be the mother-in-law; Ferdinand Gottschalk, the Katzenjammer; and Agnes Miller, the Mrs. Katzenjammer, of the London cast. James Kearney and Joseph Humphries will also figure in the international company.

"The Privateer" is the title of the play to be presented for the first time at Saturday night's reopening of the Star. It is from the pen of Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of the Dramatic Mirror, and is understood to be a melodrama of the vigorously romantic and picturesque type. The producer of "The Privateer" is Lewis Morrison, and he promises a competent company and adequate scenery. Dora Goldthwaite and Harry Baggs are assigned to leading rôles.

"A Bachelor's Baby" will be acted at the Murray Hill on Saturday night by the stock company which has been organized for the season at that theater. The piece is announced as a new and original work of Coyne Fletcher. McKee Rankin is the director of the enterprise.

"The Whirl of the Town" is whirling through the summer at the Casino so vigorously that it will last in town until the middle of September. A hundredth performance will have souvenirs on Aug. 28.

OPERA AT THE GREAT NORTHERN

After a Cessation of One Night "Maritana" Is Acceptably Presented.

After a cessation of one performance operatic activities were resumed at the Great Northern Theater last night with a presentation of "Maritana." M. Guille was seriously missed from the cast, but those engaged must be credited with endeavors to the limit of their abilities. Miss Harriet Dement-Packard sustained the title rôle with refinement, displaying a sweet though not powerful voice. Mr. Jack Allison made a manly Don José, Mr. Campion appeared as Charles II. of Spain, and Mr. Delamotto as Don Cæsar de Bazan. Miss Isabel Underwood and Miss Kingsbury were also engaged in the performance. "Maritana" is the bill for the week.

Mme. Elizabeth le Sassier furnishes the following card:

"I desire, in conjunction with Miss Emily V. White, alternate prima donna of the Great Northern opera company, to correct the false impression created in this morning's papers by the publication of an alleged refusal on our part to appear last [Sunday] evening. The unfortunate occurrence was brought about by a mutual misunderstanding, each thinking the other was to sing. We are neither of us prone to create mutiny in the company or to lead a strike. I trust you will courteously publish this explanation to the public, thus righting our position."

SOME THEATER ATTRACTIONS.

"Uncle Josh Spruceby," "The Heart of Chicago," "Trilby," and "Klondike" Among Them.

The Lincoln—"Uncle Josh Spruceby" was presented on Sunday to good audiences at the Lincoln. John T. Hanson has the leading part, which is of the "Jed Prouty" order. New England life is the theme of the play and truth rather than caricature is aimed at in the outlines of the story and the drawing of the characters.

"The Heart of Chicago" is a suitable attraction for the opening week at the Alhambra. The work is sensational and the scenic effects startling.

Hopkins' has done so well with the ever popular "Trilby" that a third week of Mr. Du Maurier's play has been deemed advisable. Miss Molly Thompson, one of the many perverts from the legitimate stage, where she shone as a farce comedy star, is the chief attraction of the variety program.

At the Academy of Music "The South Before the War" was given for the opening play of the new management. Mr. Simpson intends to make the West Side house a home for legitimate drama to be played on its own merits without the aid of the usual vaudeville bill—an endeavor in which it is to be hoped he may succeed.

The extravaganza entitled "Moulin Rouge" was well received at the Gaiety yesterday. The Blackberry sisters and Messrs. Harris and Walters, comedy sketch artists, deserve special mention.

Josephine Sabel is as popular at the Masonic Temple as "Trilby" is at Hopkins. She has been engaged for a third week and will continue to sing "A Hot Time" as vigorously as ever.

The Olympic has the Burke brothers in an Irish burlesque, entitled "The Irish Scouts," in which they are assisted by a trick donkey.

At the Haymarket John and Emma Ray head the bill, while Emily Melville, the comic opera prima donna who earned much recognition last week, has been retained.

Sam Jack's has "Klondike" and "The Casino de Paris," and the Clark Street Museum presents its usual form of entertainment.

SENATOR HANSBROUGH AND HIS BRIDE.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—It was a case of love at first sight with Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota when he met Miss Mary Berri Chapman. That was four months ago. This afternoon they were married quietly at the home of her mother, Mrs. E. S. Chapman, in the Burlington, 10 West Thirtieth street.

The apartments of Miss Chapman's mother, at the Burlington, were trimmed with flowers. The Rev. Mr. Bradner of the Church of Ascension read the simple marriage service of the Episcopal Church. Then there were congratulations. The relatives and friends offered Senator and Mrs. Hansbrough their best wishes, and all adjourned to the dining-room. There were no bridemaids or ushers. Even the conventional bridal gown of white satin was ignored. Mrs. Hansbrough wore a corn colored silk frock, with a braided stripe running through it. She wore a white leghorn hat, set off with quantities of white plumes.

Only a few invitations were sent out for the wedding. These were to friends in or near New York, who could be depended upon to be present. They included Senator and Mrs. John P. Jones of Nevada, Senator Thomas C. Platt, Lemuel E. Quigg, Dr. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and Mrs. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Dr. L. H. French of Washington, Clinton W. Sweet, James S. Seymour, and Robert P. Porter.

Mrs. Hansbrough is only 25 years old, but her volume of "Lyrics of Love and Nature" has already won favorable notice from the critics. In the currrent number of Harper's she has a bright little story called "A Fashionable Hero."

WOE AMONG MASHERS.

BARTENDER HENOCH, PALMER HOUSE FLIRT, ARRESTED.

Fight Is Inaugurated Against the Well-Dressed Loafers Who Haunt the Hotel Corner and Smirk at Passing Throng of Impressionable Women—Handkerchief Code Will Be Interpreted Hereafter with a Club—Details in Full.

Joseph E. Henoch, the masher who mashed Policeman Palmer's nose at the Palmer House Saturday night, was arrested yesterday, and will have a hearing today on the charge of assault.

Henoch's identity, which was for a time a mystery, was discovered yesterday, and he was found at 246 Franklin street, where he is employed as a bartender. The discovery that the masher who used to stand in front of the Palmer House evenings, and cause such excitement in passing feminine hearts, is a bartender and not the proprietor of the hotel, as so many susceptible young women thought him, will be a great shock to many.

Masher Henoch, together with a dozen other mashers, have for a long time held the large blocks in the stone sidewalks on the corner of the Palmer House firmly in their places every evening during all summer, and were generally believed by the young and impressionable to be either foreign noblemen or owners of a steamboat.

Policeman Palmer himself owes the marginal strip of mourning under his left eye and the puffy ridge across the middle of the nose to the fact that he thought that Henoch was a guest of the hotel. He was looking over the register expecting to find Henoch's name on every page, when the masher suddenly raised his fists and put the shading and ornamental fret work on the policeman's face.

Masher Henoch's Revenge.

The masher mashed this time for freedom and he got it for a few hours, but his blow sealed the fate of all his kind.

Mashing on the Palmer House corner is now considered more disreputable than running a blind pig in Evanston. Manager Willis Howe says there is to be no more of it. Policeman Palmer and the city police will from now on maintain a vigilant guard, and the flashily dressed young men who never staid in the hotel a day in their lives, but come around after dinner every night and act as though they occupied three suites on the parlor floor will be made to move on and no longer will be allowed to smile at impressionable passers-by. The handkerchief code flirtation will be answered by the police instead of the fair one to whom it is addressed.

Code as Interpreted.

One wave of the handkerchief diagonally across the body, signifying "I adore you," will be answered by the nearest policeman, who will respond by rapping the masher over the left shoulder, signifying "I cannot care for you."

A horizontal motion of the handkerchief, signifying "I await my love," will be answered by the policeman raising his club in the air and lowering it rapidly and accurately upon the masher's head, signifying "Beware, you are watched."

The handkerchief brushed across the face, which means "Am I not beautiful?" will be answered by two raps of the club on the head, signifying "You were, but you've lately gone wrong."

All the policemen around the Palmer House, under the direction of Policeman Palmer, who between times is busy smearing his face with arnica, are learning the new code, and preparing to use it in their stick flirtations with the first crowd of mashers who resume their smiles on that corner.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Many People Take Their Departure for Summer Visits, While Others Return from Pleasure Trips.

Mrs. C. A. Heggelund and son of Milbank, S. D., are the guests of Judge and Mrs. S. Rhoades, 6337 Perry avenue.

Miss Beckett, 8835 Kimbark avenue, is the guest of Miss Grace Harrow at Ottumwa, Ia.

The Misses Barnes, 3617 Prairie avenue, will be "at home" to their friends on Tuesdays until October, when they will go to Boston.

Miss Ethel Powers of Humboldt boulevard is spending the summer at Pelham Manor, near New York.

Mrs. William R. Kerr and Miss Lulu Beatrice Kerr of Kenwood have gone to Mackinac Island to spend the rest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Schaub and Miss Eva Schaub, 234 Hampden court, have gone to Mackinac Island.

Mrs. W. H. Fesler, 2123 Adams street, has gone to Rochester, Minn., to be the guest of Mrs. T. P. Hall.

Miss Violet Estelle Harte, 135 East Forty-second place, has gone to Cape May.

Mrs. Theo. Proulx, 915 West Fourteenth street, is in Cacouna, Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. George Weldig, 108 Pine street, have returned from New York.

Mrs. L. Schoenberg has returned to the city, and is at 2949 Michigan avenue.

Mr. A. W. Crouch, 15 Forty-sixth street, has returned from a two months' trip to California.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—John W. Emerson, Superintendent of the Albion public schools, was married to Miss Grota Hitchcock in this city at 8 o'clock this evening. The young couple left at midnight for a week at the Nashville Exposition. They will reside at Albion.

ROSA VLAZNY NOW AT HOME.

Child Whose Stories of Parental Abuse Have Attracted Notice Taken by Her Mother.

Rosa Vlazny, the child whose stories of abuse at home caused Mrs. M. Kava of 495 Center avenue to resolve to protect her from a so-called cruel parent, is once more under the guardianship of her mother.

Two stalwart policemen accompanied Mrs. Vlazny on Sunday night to the residence of the child's would-be benefactor, and notwithstanding Rosa's wails of protest, took her to her home at 645 May street.

Yesterday Mrs. Vlazny kept her daughter with her at the factory, where the former is employed.

The Bohemian residents of the district around Eighteenth street and Center avenue talked of little else besides the occurrence.

Mrs. Kara declares that the child's stories of beatings and abuse received at her mother's hands are true. She exhibits some ragged and dirty clothing which Rosa had on when the child was found asleep in an alley as proof of her statements.

Mrs. Vlazny's neighbors say the child was unruly, but had received little punishment.

The Humane society has taken steps to further investigate the affair.

Program for Garfield Park Concert.

The Seventh Regiment Band, A. Fischer, director, will give a concert at Garfield Park this evening. The following program will be rendered:

March, "Washburn" ..... W. T. Jefferson
March, "Belle of the Season" ..... Witmark
Overture, "Maxmillian Robespierre" ..... Littolf
Introducing the "Marseillaise."
Selection, "El Capitan" ..... Sousa
Up-to-date popular airs ..... De Witt
Waltz, "Spanish Beggar Girl" (new) ..... Orth
A day at Camp Lincoln with the Seventh Regiment, L. N. G., from reveille, 5 a. m., to taps, 10:30 p. m. ..... Fischer
"The Scorcher" (by request) ..... Rosey
"Newport March" (by request) ..... De Coster
"La Belle Creole" (new), tropic dance. Herrman
Collection of college songs ..... Tobani
"Bon Voyage, à la Patrol" ..... Bial
"America"

In lung and chest troubles, ulcerations, affected kidneys, etc., use Sander's Eucalyptol.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR record Monday, Aug. 16, 1897:

Justine-st., 121½ n of Diat., e f. 27x121, Aug. 7 [C. W. Lane to G. L. Parsons] ..... $ 1,650
Ashland-av., 271 s of 62d-st., e f. 50x125, Aug. 13 [W. Tracy to M. Hamerlein] 1,200
Paulina-st., 125 s of Waveland-av., e f. 50x124, Aug. 5 [L. Gau to B. Mantey] 2,400
Mozart-st., 108 s of Franklin-av., e f. 50x125, Sept. 16, 1896 [R. C. Givins to H. Schwarzlose] 1,600

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Montrose-av., 168 e of Hamlin, s f. 25x124, Aug. 9 [E. Patterson to C. Veatch] 2,000
N. 43d-av., 50 s of Le Moyne-st., e f. 25x125, Aug. 13 [J. Kruse to W. Hannemann] 1,000
Troy-st., 100 s of W. 19th, e f. 25x125, Aug. 1 [E. J. Manderville to W. C. Dressler] 1,000
Ada-st., 157 s of 60th, e f. 25x124, July 26 [F. L. Johnson to I. and A. W. Woods] 1,000
Lafin-st., 199 n of 66th, e f. 25x124, Aug. 11 [J. W. Koehl to J. W. Harrington] 1,000
Monticello-av., 333 n of Dunning-st., e f. 26x125½, Aug. 9 [H. Jensen to O. M. Bradley] 2,000
Sheridan-drive, s w cor Buena-av., e f. 193, Aug. 11 [L. B. James to L. O. Eddy] 10,000
Sawyer-av., 43 n of Noble, e f. 37x123, Aug. 12 [R. C. Moore to J. J. Darrac] 1,000
North-av., 75 e of Talman, n f. 25x115, Aug. 14 [C. J. Geier to M. Froehlick] 2,000
Dobson-av., 105 s of 92d-st., e f. 25x124, July 29 [E. M. Cummings to H. N. Hamberger] 1,000
Western-av., s e cor Ainslie-st., w f. 72x125, Aug. 16 [J. Grentin to S. Rathrock] 2,000
Belmont-av., 165 w of Paulina-st., s f. 24x123, undivided half interest, Aug. 3 [P. Anderson to H. W. Anderson] 1,000
Maplewood-av., s e cor Mariana, w f. 25x125, and other property, Aug. 16 [O. J. Reich to A. L. Walley] 2,000
Mohawk-st., 250 n of Menominee, e f. 24x110, Aug. 16 [J. Grentz to S. Rathrock] 2,000
Western-av., 120 s of Hirsch-st., w f. 24x125, Aug. 14 [C. B. Westberg to H. Anderson] 1,000
Superior-st., 110 e of N. 40th-av., s f. 25x120, July 3 [A. F. Rehberg to S. E. Graham] 1,000
Campbell-av., 144 n of Fulton, w f. 24x124, Feb. 10 [M. in C. to E. R. Brown] 1,000
Same property, May 1 [E. R. Brown to J. Schmidt] 1,000
Fillmore-st., 72 e of Kedzie-av., s f. 24x124, Aug. 16 [G. Newman to B. C. Bachrach] 1,000
Lot 27 and S ½ ft. Lot 28 Farlin's sub. W. ½ S. E. ¼ 25, 40, 13 [wrong description, block], Aug. 14 [H. Anderson to C. E. Weather] 1,000
Lincoln-st., 241 s of 46th, e f. 48x124 1-4, Aug. 16 [V. Mazouch to J. Moravec] 1,000
Marshfield-av., 250 n of 69th-st., e f. 24x124, Aug. 12 [M. in C. to Home B. and L. Assn.] 1,000
Stewart-av., 51 s of 67th-st., w f. 40x140, Oct. 3, 1895 [M. in C. to F. F. Aitken] 1,000
Butler-st., 200 s of 74th, e f. 40x198 95-100, Aug. 2 [O. E. Crane to C. D. Fieldstead] 11,000
Rhodes-av., 130 n of 73d-st., w f. 25x124, May 4 [M. in C. to Home B. and L. Assn.] 2,000
Champlain-av., 219 s of 47th-st., e f. 16 2-3 x124 62, Aug. 20, 1896 [G. O. Gordon to L. C. Tirrell] 1,000
Dayton-st., 175 s of Marianna, w f. 25x124 1-6, Aug. 16 [M. Fernandt to C. Bernhardt] 1,000
20th-st., s e cor Princeton-av., n f. 20x100, and other property, Aug. 16 [J. Tillmon to E. F. Getchell] 1,000
Christiana-av., n e cor Ohio-st., w f. 125x125, July 20 [F. Tucker to H. S. Rand] 1,000
Premises 606 Hackon-st., 48x120, and other Property in Proviso, Aug. 16 [T. Steen to M. Madsen] 1,000
Same property, Aug. 16 [W. J. Madsen to T. Steen] 1,000
Manlewood-av., 200 n of Frankfort-st., e f. 25x103, Aug. 12 [V. A. E. Johnson to H. Prill] 1,000
Michigan-av., 99 s of 60th-st., e f. 49x187, Aug. 13 [M. Walsh to F. Wachter] 1,000
E. Ravenswood Park, 241 s of Irving Park-av., w f. 25x125, Aug. 16 [F. O'Brien to S. O'Brien] 1,000
Albany-av., 33 s of Wabansia, w f. 25x118, Aug. 16 [M. M. Carr to M. M. Olson] 1,000
Fremont-st., 290 n of Waveland-av., e f. 20x125, July 26 [W. H. Dorothy to C. Boetzel] 1,000
Aberdeen-st., 48 n of 56th, w f. 25x124.7, July 24 [E. Gangolf to E. Nelgilcz] 1,000
Lake-av., s w cor 73d-st., n f. 210x216 1-6, Aug. 5 [Charles C. Heinen to Clifton K. Fleming] 1,000
Carroll-av., s e cor Union Park-ct., n f. 150x115,

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—FEMALE FOX TERRIER SUNDAY morning; reward. Return evening, 4213 Wabash-av. 2d flat.

LOST—$10 REWARD—MALE SKYE TERRIER, white-st.

LOST—FOX TERRIER; TAG 25,841. REWARD if returned to 15 30th-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—AMO: LONG TIME TO WAIT for you. Your letter of 7th just received. No promises. We love you good. M. 25 more. AMO.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED ON PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOEWIS & CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR OUR WEEKLY MARKET Review and "Statistics and Trading," containing valuable tables, etc; we give reference to all banks. WM. R. HENNIG & CO., Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 240 Wabash-av., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hrs., 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—FOR THE CURE OF ALL EYE and ear diseases and testing for proper glasses free. DR. SYDNEY WALKER, oculist and aurist, 78 State-st., Room 40 Kranz Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—EDUCATED YOUNG man with 5 years' experience in office work and as salesman; references; in this city, wants a position. Can loan $500 or $3,000 or would like partnership in a small concern. Has good financial backing and good connections. Apply to or address A. E. DUNN, 57 Washington-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man as bookkeeper; general office work; willing to make himself generally useful; city reference as to honesty and ability. Address E 954, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 26, as office or collector; 10 years' experience in office work; best of reference. E 962, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BOOKkeeper to straighten out tangled set of books; highest city references. Address E 923, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper or cashier; best reference first employer. Address E 618, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, OFfice, or salesman, aged 30 years; first-class man in any capacity; city references. W. 914, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN WITH TEN years experience with the wholesale grocery trade would like to enter the employ of a first-class manufacturing concern to sell their product to either the wholesale grocery or drug trade. Address E 945, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED traveling salesman to sell cigars; best of reference. Address E 958, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN 27, city salesman or wholesale house. Address E 811, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PROFESSIONAL GARdener, 26 years, graduate of Imperial School of Gardening, 8 years in California, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; private family preferred; single; no passenger here, wants position on gentleman's place; all references from prominent people. Address GARDENER, 140 Wells-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent stationary engineer, age 38; references furnished; outside town preferred; salary moderate. Address E 956, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MAchinist capable of taking charge. Address X X X, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TEMPERATE, INdustrious man as carpenter and porter; reference. Address W 1, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY married man; best of references; understands care of horses. Address E 949, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman, married, no children; best of city references. Address E 928, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED coachman; German; single; generally useful; moderate wages; city reference. E 970, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young Swedish man to do private family or house work; can furnish city or suburbs. Can furnish best of references. Strictly honest, sober, reliable, and obliging. Will guarantee undoubted satisfaction. Can come to work right away. Address AUG. LARSON, 15 Milton-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN around private place; steam, lawn, etc.; home more than city reference; experience. Address E 910, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; have had some experience; salary $6. JNO. FITZGERALD, 3235 Carpenter-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY reliable man of young years to do any kind of city work, as janitor; understands steam heat thoroughly, and handy with all kinds of tools; will guarantee the best satisfaction and references if desired. Address E 964, Tribune office immediately. THOMAS THOMPSON, 626 N. Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN HAV ing had 25 years' experience in mining offers his services for a small consideration to parties contemplating a trip to the Klondike country and begs to state that he has all the necessary outfit. Can furnish the highest references and solicits correspondence. Address E 908, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, as errand boy; willing to work; wages no object. Address F 653, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED; BY LADY AS CASHIER and s. e. bookkeeper; thoroughly competent to take entire charge; best references; five years' experience. Address E 736, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE ASSISTANT; three years' experience in mail order; best of references. Address D 555, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent German girl; small adult family; west of South Side preferred. 771 Armitage-av., third flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT, RELIABLE school girl at second work. Address M. W., 1 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY WASHING; white, domestic finish or high gloss. 3524 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED WOMAN as cook or laundress; suburbs preferred; references furnished. 2442 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WOMAN, KITCHEN and dining room work; best of reference. Address A W 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY CAPABLE woman for housework in small family. Address E 948, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in small family. Address E 966, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GREEN SWEDish girl; good references. Call at address 4030 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE GIRL; cook; small family; no S. Call 548 39th-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISH YOUNG girl housework; 3 years' experience. Address 1 Whitewood-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED, reliable cook; MRS. DIMDACK, 2715 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COLored general housework; best references. Call 2715 Groveland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—SWEDISH WOMAN as washing to take home; good work done. LINDELL, 3516 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN WITH child to assist with housework; small wages; references. Address W C 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE GIRL AS cook; private family; $2; no laundry. Address E 946, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL for general work. Call 4226 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY by young woman. 4402 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST LAUNdress by day or week; refs. 284 24th-pl.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR SECOND OR GENeral housework. Call 144 Lytle-st., third flat.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN of refinement as housekeeper; gentleman's family preferred; where integrity and ability will be appreciated. Call or address MRS. E. J. W., 1922 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—INTELLIGENT AND refined woman, as housekeeper; gilt-edge reference; no objection to country. Address X F 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCAtion and refinement would like a position as governess or housekeeper for an elderly lady; best of references. Address D 956, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER FOR widower in a small family. 1109 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper. Address E 906, Tribune office.

Dressmakers and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker by engagement by day, $2.50; just arrived from San Francisco; the best of references. 1 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker by day. Address E 962, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING BY THE day. 1066 Wiethwood-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl; $1.25 per day. 153 20th-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork (a-class German girl); $4. 510 Sedgwick.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT BY competent, experienced lady stenographer; best references. MISS MARSH, 806 Monadnock Block.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALE REMINGton operator; moderate salary. 1168 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHER and typewriting office practice; write for full information. RUPERT F. SO RELLE.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

3164 LAKE PARK-AV., OVERLOOKING LAKE —Pleasant accommodations for couple, two men or ladies; private family; everything first-class; two blocks east Cottage Grove-av. and 5c fare on Ill. Central; terms reasonable.

SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY ON LAKE-AV. will give room and board to two gentlemen; references required. Address E 967, Tribune office.

107 37TH-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE UNFURnished suites fronting Ellis Park, with board; table unsurpassed; near cable and L. C.

2222-2220 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE and other rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

2811 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED parlors and single room with board; reasonable.

West Side.

HOTEL SPENCER, 450-452 WASHINGTON-blvd., one block from Union Park. Nicely furnished rooms at reasonable rates. FIRST-CLASS TABLE.

North Side.

212 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOME DOUBLE and single room, modern conveniences; pleasant home.

246 E. OHIO—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, WITH board; steam heat; $5 each for two.

454 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms.

Hotels.

EDINBURG, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—FURnished rooms, American plan; unfurnished, European plan; single or en suite; private baths; fine location; moderate prices. W. FLORETTI.

HOTEL RICHMOND [EUROPEAN], VAN BUren and State-sts.—Business center; 75c to $2 per day; special weekly rates; elevator service.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, COR. 18th-st. and Michigan-av.; newly renovated and under new management; large and well-furnished rooms, single or en suite; all modern improvements; 10 minutes' walk from business district; special rate to permanent guests. BRIAN F. PHILPOT, Prop.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 22d-st., single and en suite, furnished and unfurnished; American and European; every convenience. TOBIN BROS., Mgrs.

West Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, $1.25 and $2 per week. 45 Winthrop-pl.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS $1 weekly. 111 Kinzie-st., corner Wells.

TO RENT—210 N. CLARK-ST., SUPERIOR HOtel—Elegant 50c rooms; suites $1.50 weekly.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, 335 E. INDIana-st., 2d flat, $1.25 per week upwards.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 BROTHERS DESIRE nicely furnished room, private family. Address F 954, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—57 ST. CLAIR-ST., 9-ROOM HOUSE; all mod. heat. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 54 Clark-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A MODERN ROOMY house, furnished or unfurnished, for a long period; south of park and east of Clark-st. Address C 493, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WE RECOMMEND THIS LIST:
"THE FLEUR DE LIS," 3606 Wabash-av., elegant 4-room apartments, only $22.50 to $25; most modern and desirable in city; all conveniences, refrigerators, sideboards, carpeted halls and stairs; no dark rooms; janitor at building.
"THE MINNONKA," 2346-48 Wabash-av., 7 rooms, all conveniences, extra fine; $35 to $38.
"THE NAVARO," 6320 Drexel-av., stone front, all conveniences, 7 rooms and cabby, 7 rooms, $25.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—490-96 HOWEN-AV., NEAR GRAND-blvd. and 41st-st., 4-room flats in stone front building; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, laundry, sunrooms, and janitor service; fine location; near elevated road and electric cars; rents reduced to $19 to $20; agent at building. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN FLATS—
THE ROCHESTER,
Cor. South Park-av. and Twenty-third-st.
5, 4, 3, 2 ROOMS, $21 to $36.
Steam heat, elevator, all conveniences; best kept building on South Side.
LOUIS A. ECKSTORM, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—$25 AND $27.50—FLATS—A SNAP bargain—6 large, light rooms; steam heat, hot water, porcelain baths; all modern; fine building and neighborhood; near Union Park; key at 1127 Washington-blvd.; janitor service and cable trains.
HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOME 7-ROOM FLATS, n. w. corner 42d-st. and Berkeley-av.; steam heat, hot water, and all conveniences; rents low; agent at building.
STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—N. E. COR. 42D AND BERKELEY-av., 5, 6, and 7 room flats; steam heat, hardwood floors, all conveniences; newly decorated; rent $27.50, etc.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROOMS AND BATH; $20, $21.50, $25; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator, modern. 3100 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED, MODern 6-room flat; rent reasonable. 644 43d-st., Flat F.

TO RENT—4 TO 9 ROOM FLATS, MODERN; low rent. F. D. PATTERSON & SON.

TO RENT—6247 MONROE-AV., 1 BLK. FROM I. C. and L stations, modern 6-room flat; heated with water. See janitor or owner. BOYD.

TO RENT—MODERN FLATS IN THE "FOLland" and "Palo Alto," 6 to 9 rooms; $15 up. Office, 174 23d-st., near Wabash. 'Phone No. 1172.

TO RENT—FLATS—3537 COTTAGE GROVEav., $13, $18, $23; steam heat, hot water, bathrooms.

North Side.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT APARTMENTS
of six and seven rooms
IN
THE MAJESTIC,
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
62 and 64 Walton-pl., cor. Rush-st., with passenger and freight elevators, telephone, letter chute, and every conceivable modern convenience. Superintendent at building.
Also a
Very desirable twelve-room apartment
IN
THE SHERIDAN,
576 and 578 La Salle-av., cor. of Carl-st., on upper floor, with eastern exposure. For terms and particulars apply to G. F. FISCHER, 1220 Stock Exchange Building.

TO RENT—
SIX-ROOM APARTMENTS IN
THE SHERIDAN,
FIREPROOF,
576 to 582 La Salle-av., cor. Carl-st., near Lincoln Park; steam heat, elevators, telephone, and every modern convenience; elegant light, large rooms; rents only $35 to $45. For further particulars inquire of janitor at building or apply to G. F. FISCHER, 1220 Stock Exchange Building.

TO RENT—7 AND 9 BURTON-PL., ONE BLOCK south of Lincoln Park, nice location, elegant light 6 and 7 room modern heated flats; rent reasonable. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS IN THE Claremont, Clark-st. and Deming-ct.; equal to any on the North Side; $45 to $65; only 3 left.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE, NEW, MODERN SIX-ROOM flat, $15. Call 3904 N. Ashland-av.
A. S. TERRILL, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SPECIAL BARGAIN — 7-ROOM heated flats, 1907 Seminary, near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—NICE 7-ROOM FLAT; HEAT, GAS range, janitor, etc. 560 E. Division-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
$7 per mo., 1st flat, 522 So. Western-av.
$12 per mo., 2 floors, 527 So. Western-av.
$15 per mo., 2 floors, 543 and 545 So. Western-av.
All per mo., 6-room flat with bath, 557 So. Western-av.
$10 per mo., 5 rooms, 1161 W. Taylor-st.
$6 per mo., 4-room flat, 1187 Fillmore-st.
$8 per mo., 4-room flat, 1162 Harvard-st.
Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST COR. OF 43D-ST. AND Calumet-av., fine large double store, 40x82; elegant location for a dry goods store.
594 and 596 E. 43d-st., opposite elevated road station, light stores; good opening for hardware business. OTTO T. LANGBEIN, 407 The Rookery.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW STORE, 3(0 42d-st., s. w. cor. 42nd-av.; fine large plate glass and brick fronts on each street; suitable for drugs, dry goods, grocery, or any other business. MATSON HILL, owner, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—STORE, OAKLAND MUSIC HALL, 4003 and 4005 Cottage Grove-av. Reduced rental. HOLTON, SEELTZ & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS

TO RENT—HOTEL—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF 29 or 46 rooms, in elegant style, electric lights, steam heat, hardwood floors, oil painted walls, best sanitary plumbing; well adapted for a first-class hotel or boarding-house. 471 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES

WANTED—TO BUY—NEW, SECOND-HAND, up-to-date soda counter and ice cream outfit; must be cheap. F. M. CLEVELAND, Jackson, Minn.

ALMOST GIVEN AWAY—UPRIGHT ENGINE, steam pipes, bar fixtures, furniture, mirrors, tables, etc. Address H 967, Tribune office.

16 FEET OAK CABINET FOR SALE CHEAP. Room 614, 60 Wabash-av.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT FOR THIS State or Ohio, or counties if preferred. Apply to or address M. ARTHUR, 522 Grand River-av., Detroit, Mich.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 251 W. Madison-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—4240 CALUMET-AV., FURNISHED flat, 7 rooms; steam heat; rent $27.50; perfect order; $150, half value. Flat 4, 2d floor.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHOICE IMproved property in every part of the city showing good income; interviews solicited with owners of clear vacant. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—TWO-STORY and basement brick, six-room flats; also six-room brick cottage on rear lot; all well rented; entire property, $3,650; only $1,650 cash, balance four years. Address E 921, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BOULEVARD HOME and income property; cost $54,000; will sacrifice for $16,000; all strictly modern. F 524, Tribune.

FOR SALE—50 FT. AND 160 FT., CORNER ON fine boulevard; a bargain to close estate. Address F 522, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3-FLAT BRICK COTTAGE, RENTed for $20 month; price $2,750. F 516, Tribune.

FOR SALE—3-FLAT, MODERN, COST $11,000; will take $6,000; all rented. F 517, Tribune.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"THE GENOA," AN APARTMENT building on 62d-st., between Madison-av. and Illinois Central; six seven-room flats and six-room frame dwelling in rear. Want as part payment North Side dwelling near lake.
JOHN WOODBRIDGE, 694 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF FINE, MODern houses in Kenwood and Hyde Park.
C. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $6,200—MODERN 2-STORY residence, 50-ft. lot, fine location, near Alley L, worth $7,500. Address X X 16, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL 12-ROOM RESIdence on Washington-blvd., west of California-av., $8,500.
W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—245 TO 251 W. Monroe-st., between Sangamon and Peoria-sts., 4 houses, 10 rooms each, all well rented; $10,000.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 96, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $70 PER FOOT FOR CORner lot on North-av., within 250 ft. of Milwaukee-av. Address E 920, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, SIX LOTS ON CONgress-st.; make offer. Address F 518, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—OAK PARK—Lot on Lombard, near Pleasant; $1,250, worth $1,750.
F. R. LINDOP, 917 Cham. of Com.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES IN EVANSton and other north shore suburbs. Also loans.
RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—BARGAIN IN HOUSE and lot; no trade. Apply Real Estate Dept., DUNLOP BROS.' Bank, Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE SUBURBAN HOMES, easy payments. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 830, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OAK PARK PROPERTY; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—TWO LOTS IN OAK Park; make offer. Address F 521, Tribune office.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—THREE ACRES ON THE CALUmet River, section 35, 37, 14, at a bargain.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 96, 185 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WANTED—4 OR 5 MEN WITH $5,000 each to help develop Tehuantepec [Mexico] concession; fine soil suitable for tobacco, sugar cane and tropical fruits; legitimate, safe, and profitable. Address E 912, Tribune office.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE RESIDENCE—A gentleman whose business is in Chicago offers his beautiful, modern residence located on large corner lot in most desirable dwelling neighborhood; worth at least $20,000; which he will exchange for residence of similar value and location in Chicago or for desirable farm and stock in Milwaukee or Waukesha Counties, Wis. Owner, E 922, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SUBURBAN HOUSE WITH AT least half acre of grounds, modern improvements, and not more than 30 minutes from city. Address, stating price, etc., E 904, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 TO $30,000 FEE ON BUSIness street paying 5 per cent net. W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—AN EASTERN FOUNDRY MAKING cast-iron goods wants to move West; offer location for plant. Address E 909, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—W. MADISON-ST., NEAR Center-av., 50 ft., 4-story stone front building; will trade equity for clear acres or good farm near Chicago. Address owner, E 925, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—MY $10,000 EQUITY IN FINE home and income property on boulevard; will take part cash and trade. F 526, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, FOURTH FLOOR, 172 East Washington-st., s. e. cor. of 5th-av.—Loans on improved and vacant Chicago and suburban property; wants to build 4, 5, 6½, and 7 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; small and large amounts; prompt service.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CHANNELL & McCLURG, 107 Leander-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. FRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

WE WILL DISCOUNT 3 MONTHS' NOTES OF well-rated manufacturers and commercial houses at 6 per cent interest per annum and accept listed and unlisted securities as collateral. Address F 669, Tribune office.

ADVERTISER WISHES LOAN OF ABOUT $1,200 on good personal property for six months; state rate of interest required. Address E 929, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

BODDIE & HEATON, 140 DEARBORN-ST., IMproved, vacant, and building loans at lowest rates, any amount; applications promptly passed upon. ARTHUR LUEHR, Manager Loan Dept.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
81 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT AND 1 per cent commission; any amount.
F. P. DEWEY & CO., 97 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE, PAYable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly by installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 54 Clark-st.

HART & FRANK, 62 AND 94 WASHINGTONst.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY at lowest current rates; building loans.
J. D. HARVEY & CO., 1st Nat'l. Bank Bldg.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTONst. and 4513 Cottage Grove-av.—Money to loan at lowest rates; building loans a specialty.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAMBER of Commerce, loan money on Chicago improved and choice vacant real estate. Tel. Main 3012.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved real estate, building loans.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent.
GEO. F. BIBBINS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 TO loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WILL BUY 1ST OR 2D MORTGAGE paper on good improved or vacant.
EDWIN W. WYNN & CO., 182 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED OR VAcant; $200 and upward; in sums to suit. PRATT, DUTTON & BECK, 145 La Salle-st.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON improved city real estate in sums from $1,000 up. Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS to suit on Chicago real estate at 4½, 5, 5½, 6 per cent. L. B. MANTONYA, 181 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND SUBURBAN property. WALTER C. HULING, 108 Dearborn.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORNst., make loans on real estate.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
170 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal or delay; lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal at lowest current rates. If you want money and a friend, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Bank, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 34.

PRIVATE LOANS TO SCHOOL TEACHERS, letter-carriers, and firemen, with their wives, accommodated; monthly payments; no deception used. S. RICHARDSON, 139 Madison-st., Suite 35.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names without security; can pay back weekly. Room 803, 84 Monroe-st.

LOANS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, CONFIdentially, on furniture and pianos at lowest rates on easy monthly payments. 70 La Salle, 3d fl., R. 34.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names by private party, quietly and quickly; easy payments. 809 Marquette Bldg.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED—Loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617 New York Life Bldg. Est. 1873.

FINANCIAL.

ANY PERSON
TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED
and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his interest to deal with private party. I loan my own money, and can give the lowest rates. I loan from $20 upward. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower.
LOUIS F. HOPKINS,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 702.
N. s. corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts. Also 528 W. 63d-st., Englewood (over postoffice). Englewood office open evenings.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos—We have a large sum of money on hand we are in a position to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BORROWERS for this month only. Come and get our rates, which you will find the lowest in the city; you can have as much time as you desire in which to pay us back.
WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR DRAWING PAPERS, ABSOLUTELY NO OTHER CHARGE than the monthly interest. No publicity. No reference required.
HIGGINSON, 97 Washington-st., Room 25.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture and pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest and do not sell your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan to suit your convenience. Business done quietly without publicity.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, 100 Washington-st., room 901.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
851 W. 63D-ST. AND 9215 YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., SOUTH CHICAGO.
LUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT, AND may be repaid in installments, on secured notes, goods in store, mortgages, and available securities of all kinds; stocks and bonds of local corporations, city warrants, etc., bought and sold.
SUTHERLAND & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

MINES AND MINING.

GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

GET RICH.

BUY MINING STOCK.

Those who go there will make money fast.

If you cannot go invest what you can in a good company.

The Klondyke Alaska Gold Mining, Transportation, and Trading company is a good company.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

SHARES $10 EACH. NON-ASSESSABLE.

COL. JOHN T. DICKINSON, President.
(Ex-Secretary of World's Fair)
710, 711, and 712 Western Union Building.
138 Jackson-st., Chicago.

KLONDIKE EXPEDITION IN THE FIELD—Own and work rich mines in the Centennial; strong mining, exploration, and trading company. Prest., Sir W. F. Howland, Toronto; C. P. Brossard, Board of Trade, Chicago, and others; shares 25 cts.; par value $1; buy before advance; new map free. The Gold and Silver Mines Developing Co., 1 Midland Block, Chicago.

WILL GO TO ALASKA FOR GRUBSTAKE OR under contract; experience; A1 reference. Address E 944, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF PIanos, offers for sale the following instruments, good values for the money:

Two Chickering uprights	$125.00	$165.00
One Adam Schaaf upright		170.00
One Emerson upright		145.00
One Fischer upright		130.00
One Hallett & Cumston		130.00
One Chase upright		135.00
One Benning upright		150.00
Two Decker uprights	150.00	165.00
One Adam Schaaf		165.00
One Weser upright		175.00
One Bradford upright		125.00
One Adam Schaaf upright		185.00
One Smith & Barnes upright		175.00
Two Vose & Sons uprights	140.00	155.00
One Kimball upright		115.00
One Jacob Bros. uprights	120.00	150.00
One Mathushek upright		100.00

Square pianos $15 to $65 each.
Good organs, $15, $20, $25, to $45 each.

Terms, cash or time payments.

200 new pianos to rent, $3 and $4 per month. One year's rental allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
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STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, HAZELTON,
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You can be suited in tone, case, price, and terms. Old pianos taken in exchange at full value. Expert tuning and repairing. Few sample upright pianos at low prices; also second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos surprisingly cheap.
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1 Mozart upright $135
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Several slightly used Chase Brothers uprights, $150 to $200.
Easy payments. Pianos to rent.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
N. W.

IS GOING UP TO PAR.

Wall Street Sees Some New Higher Records,

WHOLE LIST IS STRONG.

Western Railroad Stocks Continue Upward Flight.

CHICAGO STOCKS SELL WELL.

Brokers Say Yerkes Will Catch On in New York.

EXTRA DIVIDEND FOR PULLMAN.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Today's stock market was quieter than had popularly been anticipated. But the whole list was strong. Some stocks made notable progress. Burlington came within a slight fraction of par. St. Paul fell short of 95 only by ⅛. The granger stocks were more nearly leaders than they were last week. It looks as if Rock Island was getting ready for a fresh spurt, but St. Paul and Burlington have been for the last week more in favor.

Union Pacific was almost neglected today, compared with the activity with which it spurted through the latter part of last week. A group of bear traders tackled the stock today. One firm on this account sold 8,000 shares short "at the market," without doing any damage. Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf followed the example of Union Pacific. If the latter becomes again active and strong Denver and Gulf will gallop close after.

Chicago Stocks Sell Well.

Chicago sold stocks here today through two or three houses which apparently have solicited speculative accounts on that side of the market. Two-thirds of the Wall street houses having Chicago connections are still confidently bullish. With most of them the low priced shares are the favorites. There is a Chicago interest in quicksilver mining and Brunswick land—both selling at insignificant prices—and both substantially advancing today. One Chicago estate holding a big block of Quicksilver preferred has been to some extent blocking a deal by which a syndicate of foreign capitalists are seeking control of the property.

Mr. Yerkes' street railway stock is quoted daily and the price has been lifted two or three points since dealings began a few days ago. It cannot be said, however, that the newcomer gets an enthusiastic welcome. Total sales today were less than 200 shares. A stock exchange broker, discussing the stock's market prospects, says to me tonight:

Yerkes Will Catch On.

"I think Mr. Yerkes will catch on here. His property undoubtedly has merit. The price ought to go up. I should be glad to execute orders in it—with about 25 per cent margin in hand and 25 per cent more within easy reach."

Chicago is plastering Wall street with glucose scrip and options. Hints are heard of an extra cash dividend on Pullman.

GREAT WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Public Seems to Be Seized with a Wild Appetite for Speculation.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The transactions on the Stock Exchange during the last week have never been surpassed in magnitude. The total sales of stocks were 3,463,124 shares of a par value of $346,312,400, and $21,500,700 bonds—a total of about $368,000,000 property which changed hands on the exchange during the short period of six days. The total sales during the preceding week were 2,827,680 shares, making a total of nearly 6,300,000 shares for the two weeks. In the previous week the general advance was rapid and extended throughout the whole list of securities. During the last week a few specialties recorded marked gains, but despite the phenomenal amount of business the average gain for 171 stocks was only .8318 per cent, or about thirteen-sixteenths of 1 per cent. The fluctuations of prices were so rapid and the advances of a few hitherto inactive stocks so dazzling that the impression was conveyed of a rapid rise of prices, which an examination proves to have been fallacious.

The public has been seized with a wild appetite for speculation and has been the chief buyer of securities. The weight of stock poured upon the market by controlling interests in propeties—capitalists, professional speculators, and operators—must have been stupendous. Stocks which have not been for sale for many years have come upon the market in large volumes. The shifting of securities has consequently been to a large extent from the hands of men who owned them outright into the hands of men who buy upon light margins through the credit of brokers and can hold their securities only so long as margins are kept good.

Conservative Men Call a Halt.

It is not surprising under such conditions that one of the shrewdest men on the Stock Exchange, who makes a business of carrying stocks for weaker fellow-traders on the exchange, returned the stocks and declined to continue this practice. Some of the best houses in Wall street are strongly urging customers not to increase their lines of strong holdings, while other houses go so far as to demand either reduced holdings or increased margins.

Meantime the public goes on buying anything and everything to the fullest extent that margins will permit. Imagination is inflamed by wild anticipation of huge profit, and the most highly colored views of everything are accepted as gospel truth. Nothing is too absurdly magnified for the public. The most exaggerated statements regarding possibilities of railroad earnings are accepted as modest matters of fact. No analysis is made of actual conditions.

Crop Talk the Slogan.

The backbone of the movement is the constantly reiterated slogan of enormous crops, enormous export demand for wheat, and enormous movement of wheat. If there is a great crop of wheat it should be reflected in the receipts at primary points. And yet, with the exception of Ohio and Kansas points, the receipts of wheat are puzzling the grain trade by their scantiness. Wall street was possessed with the idea that the phenomenal rise in wheat during the week was caused by the foreign demand. The foreign demand for wheat diminished with each day, and during the latter half of the week the foreigners sold more wheat than they bought. The grain trade has discovered what Wall street will eventually learn when it opens its blinded eyes. There are no enormous crops in this country. It is still an open question whether average crops will be raised. One of the best tests of the size of a crop is the comparative size of receipts. The total receipts do excell those of 1896 somewhat, but are less than in any previous year since 1890. Instead of growing they are decreasing. The receipts at the principal interior receiving points last week were 4,622,906 bushels against 4,987,000 bushels in the previous week, a decrease of about 365,000 bushels.

Increase Is Too Great.

There certainly is a general improvement in trade, but no improvement has yet been made, nor is yet in sight, to warrant even the $2,000,000,000 wealth added to the holdings of investors in securities by a bull speculation. There is a limit even to the buying power of the public, and when that limit is reached there will be a fearful reckoning paid for overspeculation.

The public, however, will not look at the market from a reasonable standpoint until some severe lesson is taught. But public or no public there never was a market which could stand up very long before the character and extent of the selling of securities which has been going on in Wall street for over ten days, and it would be almost criminal to advise unwary speculators to load up with stocks at current prices.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The fate of the Massachusetts Benefit Life association will probably be decided in Boston today. Insurance Commissioner Merrill will ask for a receiver through the Attorney General. He will allege that the continued existence of the company is a menace to the interests of the people of the commonwealth. It is probable this action will be approved by the directors of the association.

This outcome of the difficulties which have jeopardized the existence of the company has been expected for some time. The troubles of the association have been increased by the action of several of the Insurance Commissioners of various States, which have revoked the license to do business. Other States have threatened to take similar action unless some radical measure should be taken by the directors to end the affairs of the company. The effort of the officers to save the company by issuing a triple assessment call in July has not been successful. At a meeting of the directors last week it was decided to write no more policies. No death claims are being paid. The question of applying for a receiver was discussed, but it was decided to postpone action until the limit set for the payment of the triple assessment had expired.

Commissioner Merrill, who has done everything in his power to protect the policyholders, has concluded to apply for a receiver, and it is expected this action will be taken today.

A meeting of the non-union committee appointed to arrange for a union of all the companies will be held this morning at 10:30. The members are M. O. Brown, T. W. Letten, George W. Hayes, W. Fred McBain, and Gustav Wallinger. The committee will discuss the advisability of a new organization; or, if it is thought better to enter the present union, plans will be prepared for securing a general movement in this direction at the meeting of the union in September. A conference with the Governing committee will be held on Wednesday.

C. N. Bishop, T. P. Sheldon, and A. J. Ullman have been appointed a subcommittee of the Executive committee of the Underwriters' association to arrange a new warehouse schedule. The committee will report at the meeting of the association on Wednesday. Arrangements will also be made by a subcommittee of the Executive committee for a new basis on sprinkled risks, which will be adopted in order to meet outside competition.

The Clarkson Rating bureau of Kansas has sent notices to the general managers in Chicago that it is still in business, prepared to fill the wants of subscribers, despite Webb McNall, Insurance Superintendent. The notices are accompanied by a letter from John W. Day, an attorney at Topeka, stating that the bureau is not violating the anti-trust laws of the State and that the Insurance Superintendent has no authority to revoke the license of acompany except it is insolvent. The action of the bureau is in direct violation of the order of the Superintendent.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 15.—[Special.]—It is probable that union fire insurance companies and the independent companies will have a fight on their hands in Minnesota. The non-union companies' agencies have made an arrangement to reduce rates from 5 to 33 1-3 per cent. According to the arrangement, each manager will make his own classification. The insurance combine makes the classification for all its members. When asked for a statement regarding the issue between the agencies of lines in the local board and the independent agencies a prominent officer of the association said:

"The Assured Fire association of Minnesota, composed of some 5,000 merchants and manufacturers in every part of the State, who pay two-thirds of all the fire insurance premiums reported to the State Insurance Commissioner, got together some two years ago for mutual protection and to secure fire protection at reduced cost. A strong effort was made to secure some legislation that would afford better protection against incendiarism, notably the fire marshal bill, so called. They also introduced a bill prohibiting a combination or men or companies to control rates of fire insurance, known as the anti-trust insurance bill. Both these measures were, however, defeated. The association has recently effected an arrangement with a strong line of fire companies, and President Stebbins is out with a circular announcing the opening of a St. Paul office in charge of Charles D. Bently as resident Secretary, and important advantages to be secured for members."

New York, Aug. 16.—It is announced in Jersey City that papers have been filed in the United States court in Boston on behalf of James McNamara of Jersey City for the appointment of a receiver for the American Legion of Honor. The petitioner asks that the receiver shall take charge of all moneys paid in as assessments by members of the order and that the Legion of Honor be enjoined from separating moneys received by it from former assessments, as is now done. The filing of this petition for the appointment of a receiver for the American Legion of Honor is a continuation of the old fight which has been made by some of the members against the order. More than a year ago sixteen councils or branches of the organization in this city and Brooklyn ceded because of the increasing number of assessments.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Mayor Lagger this afternoon issued an order that will concern insurance circles. Several thousands of Joliet's population reside outside the city limits, thus having privileges of city government without paying taxes. A fire outside was answered by the fire department. The Mayor's orders were not to respond unless a manufactory was in danger.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Superintendent of Insurance today licensed the Netherlands Fire Insurance company of The Hague, Holland, to transact business of fire insurance in this State. George A. Follansbee of Chicago was appointed attorney to accept service of process.

Topeka, Kas., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Attorneys for the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York today served notice on State Superintendent of Insurance Webb McNall that they would, on Sept. 11, apply to United States Judge John A. Williams for an order compelling the Superintendent to issue the company a license to do business in Kansas.

WHEAT IS STILL UP.

Price Reaches 86¾ Cents, Closing at 85½ Cents.

BULLS GET IN CONTROL.

Total Increase in Value Since Saturday Is $6,900,000.

CURB FEELING IS EASIER.

September wheat, highest	86¾
September wheat, closing	85½

If the American farmer is keeping books on the Chicago market he may jot down a credit on wheat between the official close on Saturday and the close of yesterday of $6,000,000. If he was enthusiastic enough to take inventory on wheat at the high point yesterday he probably credited himself with something like $12,500,000.

Part of this was made for him on the curb Saturday night, but the highest point for September yesterday was 1¼ cents higher than the top price on the Saturday curb, and 2¼ cents above the top figure officially quoted last week.

Records on the advance were broken, and sales were made at prices 22 cents above the figures current early in July. In these figures it is assumed that the prospective yield, based on the August crop report, was taken as a basis of calculations.

If the aforesaid farmer was impressed with the short crop stories coming from the spring wheat States he doubtless was inclined to offset the advance in price by an assumed reduction in yield.

Gunpowder Under the Market.

The results indicated that there was gunpowder under yesterday's market. It was difficult to locate logical bullish influences, however. The report of a remission of the French duty, which excited the trade on Saturday, was utterly forgotten. It was not confirmed, but the lack of confirmation caused no reaction, and low temperatures were talked of Northwest, but the forecast was for more favorable weather.

The statistics were not so uniformly bullish as usual. There was little outside trade, and the Allen-Grier crowd, which has been furnishing the music to which the market has danced recently, was not aggressive. The support seemed to be a "peg" at 85 cents, backed up by 50,000 bushels of buying orders. It was a nervous, excitable market of the kind made by shorts in a panic. September wheat whipped back and forth between 85 cents and 86¾ cents, and closed at 85½ cents.

Curb a Shade Easier.

The curb feeling was a shade easier with no particular pressure to privileges either way. It was significant that the speculative market got away from the market for the actual property. Clearances of wheat at the seaboard are heavy, but cash demand has been discouraged. Local sales were small, and the sample market showed a relative weakening. The prospects are that the market will be controlled by weather influences for some time to come. Minneapolis patent flours were marked up 25 cents from Saturday.

Elevator interests, crushers, and speculators generally continued their bullish operations in the flaxseed crowd, and forced the September future up to $1.04, 4 cents higher than it opened. About half the advance was sustained. The Dickinsons are said to be gathering in immense quantities of seed, and should a squeeze develop later the trade generally is inclined to look on this firm as having a large sized hand in it.

SCARES A UNION DEPOT CROWD.

Section of the Subceiling Weighing 1,000 Pounds Falls, but No One Is Injured.

People at the Union Depot a little before noon yesterday were badly scared by the falling of a large section of subceiling, and a dozen persons standing immediately beneath hurriedly scurried out of danger. The accident occurred while workmen were endeavoring to lower the strip, which was thirty feet long and eight feet wide, and weighed fully 1,000 pounds.

It was hinged at one end, and operated by means of an iron chain and pulley. In some manner the chain got away from the men holding it, and the platform rapidly descended, and when it struck the floor a large piece, ten feet long, was broken from one end.

The crash, followed by the cries of women and children, created a panic for a moment, but this quickly subsided when it was found no one was injured.

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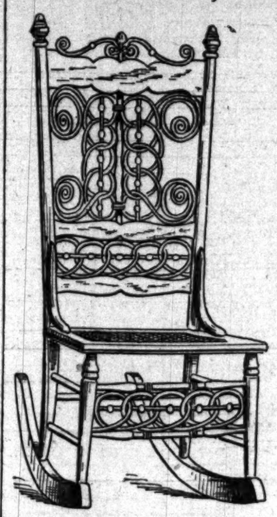
FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES



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REGULAR PRICE $2.00.

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To make room for new goods.

HALF Pairs, ONE Pair TWO Pairs and THREE Pairs of a pattern—some are slightly soiled—to be closed out regardless of the cost.

Fine Ruffled Egyptian Lace Curtains, extra quality and style, $10.00 and $12.00 Curtains for $5.50

$15.00 Curtains for $7.50, and $18.00 and $20.00 Curtains for $9.50 a pair.

Heavy Curtains, sold at $8.00 a pair, to be closed out at $4.00 a pair.

IN LACE CURTAINS

DRAPERY FABRICS.

50-inch Reversible Goods for Portieres, Couches, etc., great bargains.

$1.50 goods go at 89c a yard.
$2.00 goods go at 75c a yard.
$2.50 goods go at $1.00 a yard.
$3.00 goods go at $1.25 a yard.
$3.50 goods go at $1.40 a yard.
$4.00 goods go at $1.60 a yard.

The above lot includes some very exceptional goods in Curtain lengths of 6 yards. Enough for one pair of Portieres. See them, they are a bargain.

NOVELTIES IN ROPE PORTIERES.

Rope Portieres copied from Bagdad Portieres for single or double doors. Oriental colorings.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS. —Last Spring's Patterns will be closed out.

Ingrains, - - 36c per yard
Brussels, - - 45c per yard
Japanese Mattings, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c
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Body Brussels, 72c per yard
Smyrna Rugs, 12 ft. long 9 ft. wide, - - - - - $20

Bargains in Turkish Rugs and Couch Covers—3rd floor.

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